

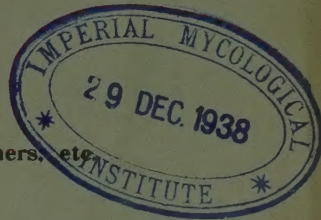
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Vol. XXXIX. No. 11

NOVEMBER 5th, 1938

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Citrus News and Notes

CITRUS EXPORT BOUNTY.**Terms and Conditions of Payment.**

THE Citrus Fruits Bounty Act, 1938, passed during the last session of the Commonwealth Parliament, provides for payment of a bounty on citrus fruits exported from the Commonwealth to countries other than New Zealand during the three years from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1940.

The bounty on fruit exported during 1938 is payable at the rate of 2/- or 1/4 per case, according to the size of case used.

Bounty is not payable in respect of—

- Navel Oranges exported from the Commonwealth to the U. Kingdom and the continent of Europe between July 31, 1938, and December 31, 1938;
- Navel Oranges exported from the Commonwealth to any other country between August 31, 1938, and December 31, 1938;
- Oranges described as "Plain" within the meaning of the regulations for the time being in force made under the Customs Act, 1907-1936, and the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905-1933 relating to the export of citrus fruits; and
- Citrus fruits exported as gifts.

The Act provides that bounty shall be paid to the grower or his agent, with the proviso that, at the direction of the grower, it may be paid to an approved co-operative organisation.

A person who exports or has exported citrus fruits, not necessarily the grower, must lodge a return of such exports. Returns of exports during the period January 1, 1938, to August 31, 1938, must be lodged before September 30, 1938, with (X)... and returns of exports after the latter date must be lodged during the month following the month of export.

Forms of application for the bounty in respect of citrus fruits exported during 1938, should be completed and forwarded to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Commonwealth Offices (East Block), Canberra, A.C.T., on or before March 31, 1939.

All necessary forms, including application forms for the bounty, are now available from:—

Victoria: Senior Clerk, Department of Commerce, 419 Collins-street, Melbourne, C.I.

New South Wales: Senior Clerk, Department of Commerce, Common-

CITRUS TREES.**Reworking and Renovation.**

FOR MAXIMUM RETURNS, it is essential that each of the trees in the commercial citrus orchard shall be representative of the best type of this variety, and that its condition shall be satisfactory. Almost all orchards contain a proportion of trees which fail to repay the expenses incurred on them and thereby seriously reduce the growers' income. Non-productive trees result from one or two causes. Either the trees are of inferior strain in respect of quality or apparently in regularity of bearing, or they are not receiving the care necessary to induce production.

If the strain of the variety is an inferior one, the only satisfactory course is to replace such a tree with one of the true strain. This does not necessitate the removal of the tree and replanting unless the tree is in a very weakened and injured condition and beyond economical means of rejuvenation. It may be reworked by budding or grafting.

The method recommended (and the preliminary cutting back of the tree is now seasonable) is described in detail in the departmental pamphlet, "Reworking and Renovation of Citrus Trees," obtainable free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Box 36A, G.P.O., Sydney.

BOOST FOR ORANGE JUICE.

Below is printed an excerpt from a true diary of a San Diego county Orange grower. J. S. Clark, of Lemon Grove, under the title, "A Tribute to the Orange," writes in his diary:—

Sunday: Sick. Cannot sit up. Full pain. Lay on right side with knees drawn up for a while. Then lay on back for a while. Then lay on left side with knees drawn up for a while. Trying to find rest.

Thursday: Four days on nothing but Orange juice. No pain. Can sleep like a kitten. What a cure, what a fruit. What a medicine!—"Citrograph."

wealth Bank Buildings, Crn. Pitt-street and Martin-place, Sydney.
South Australia: Senior Clerk, Department of Commerce, Chamber of Manufactures Building, 12 Pirie-street, Adelaide.
West Australia: Superintendent of Horticulture, Depart. of Agriculture, St. George's Terrace, Perth.

ALGERIAN CITRUS.**Use of Good Stock Being Encouraged.**

ALGERIA has been doing some extensive citrus planting during the past two years, according to a U.S. Department of Commerce report. In 1936 at least 3,000 acres were planted, chiefly in Oranges, and in 1937 the plantings are estimated as still larger. Plantings are limited only by the stock available, and very little is being carried out scientifically and according to American methods. The Algerian Department of Agriculture has been watching it with great interest and in the possible effects of competition from the citrus fruit industry in French North Africa as a whole. Seeing that few of the Algerian nurseries can supply graded stock true to name or type, the Algerian Government has decided to confine future plantings to properly selected stock which will be grown according to American methods. Seven years or more will have to elapse before effects will become noticeable and it is possible that the increase may be offset for a much longer period by the advance in domestic consumption. That present production of the equivalent of 3,000,000 California boxes could be consumed locally with proper selling management and systematic distribution is the general opinion of Algerian authorities.—"Citrograph."

JAPANESE MANDARIN ORANGES.

Much the commonest Mandarin Orange variety grown in Japan is the Unshiu (or Satsuma). It is a comparatively large variety with an average diameter of about 2.4 in. There are, however, various strains. It is exported not only as fresh fruit but also canned. Great Britain takes 84 per cent. of the canned product. From January to June, 1937, the total export was 590,000 boxes, each containing 4 doz. 1 lb. cans.

CITRUS FROM SYRIA.

Exports of Oranges and Mandarins from Syria have shown a marked increase in recent years, and were equivalent last year to 477,000 boxes, as compared with 187,000 boxes in the previous year and less than 10,000 boxes in 1932. As in 1936 practically all the exports went to France and only 4,500 boxes were exported to the United Kingdom, as compared with 10,700 boxes in the previous year and 13,300 boxes in 1935.

FRUIT EXPORT.**Need for Further Research.**

The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has issued a report on progress made with experiments, undertaken in conjunction with the Victorian Department of Agriculture and the Bio-Chemistry School at the University of Melbourne, on citrus fruits intended for export.

The experiments had special reference to the locality, maturity, respiration and chemical contents of Oranges. High temperature treatments were found not to be effective in controlling mould development in Washington Navels. There were indications that such treatment renders the fruit less susceptible to mechanical injury and to subsequent disorders in low temperatures. Mould development in uninjured Oranges is a normal disorder of senescence, and any method which aims at its control should be directed towards delaying the senescence of the fruit. The development of color and flavor and loss of acidity were retarded by the removal of the fruit from the tree and its storage at 40 to 42 deg. Fahr.

Washington Navels picked in the early districts in early June remained palatable for 12 weeks at 40 to 42 deg. F., and for a further week at ordinary temperatures. Navels picked from the later maturing districts had the same length of storage life as those picked from the early districts on the same date.

Storage temperatures of 40 and 48 deg. F. gave the best results with Valencia late Oranges picked from Merbein and Lockington in mid-December. The storage life was terminated by the loss of palatability after 14 weeks at these temperatures. The respiratory activity of Washington Navel Oranges was increased four times, as compared with 2.4 times for the Valencia late Oranges, for a rise in temperature of 10 deg. Cent.

A continuation of the experiments is needed for the investigation of other factors entering into the problem.

Oliver was careless about his personal effects. When his mother saw clothing scattered about on the chair and floor, she enquired, "Who didn't hang up his clothes when he went to bed?"

A muffled voice from under the covers murmured, "Adam."

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News of the Month

Apples and Pears.

THE Australian Apple and Pear Council held a successful conference in Sydney. The principle of the quota was re-affirmed, though the method of giving each State its required proportion is always a matter of negotiation. It is apparent this cannot be fixed on a "uniform" basis as set out in the organization Bill now before the Federal Parliament. Some allowance must be made for adjustment according to crop conditions, first, when the primary allocations are made and secondly when the extent of the crops is known.

As discussions regarding the Organization Bill proceed, it has become increasingly evident that the Apple and Pear Council has performed surprisingly efficient service, in fact the best that could be hoped for the new Apple and Pear Board when created is that it will carry on this useful and valuable work on the good lines already laid down. Government policy apparently demands that statutory authority shall be vested in the Board to control exports; yet the new Board will require discretionary power in the method of arriving at the quota. It is pleasing to observe the good feeling that has existed between the States so far in the fixing of the quota by the Apple and Pear Council.

It is interesting in this connection to observe that despite Federal and State legislation for the control of dried fruits, the original voluntary organization — the Australian Dried Fruits Association — continues to function most effectively. At its annual conference in October, 36 delegates from the several States were in attendance, when matters of policy were dealt with.

There is a general desire that the State organisations which operate as the constituent bodies of the Apple and Pear Council shall continue to function as at present: doubtless the new Board will see that the required funds are provided. Further, that the Apple and Pear Council could continue to hold its annual conferences as the general parliament of the industry, while the new Board could act as its executive with its statutory powers.

The value of educational publicity to increase the sale of Apples has passed the "discussion" stage. The known facts are that by the adoption of correct methods the increase in the Australian consumption of Apples can definitely be lifted and the public will correspondingly benefit. This is most heartening to the industry.

Here again the Apple and Pear Council provided the needed leadership for the launching of this essential work. The Federal and State Governments responded by providing the initial funds. Now it is hoped that the method can be devised for the collection of a uniform levy of a fraction of a penny per case on the Apples and Pears sold in Australia, thus the industry will be in a position to redouble its efforts to make known the health and curative properties of its products.

The verdict is known beforehand. The industry will be uplifted and stabilised.

Dried Fruits.

The Australian Dried Fruits Association—a voluntary body of growers and traders—continues its valued activities. At the meeting of the Federal Council held at Melbourne last week it was revealed that the 1938 crop was the heaviest on record — 91,873 tons as compared with the previous highest production of 77,830 tons in 1933. The question as to the saturation point is freely discussed. The policy of the A.D.F.A., it would appear, is definitely to discourage further plantings until such time as markets can be found to absorb the crops.

Meantime, the publicity methods—particularly among school children—is being continued so as to develop the Australian markets to its fullest extent. Here again, as with other sections of primary industries, these products have the backing of the Nutrition Committees as to their health and food values.

Ottawa Preferences.

So far no official pronouncement has been made regarding the fate of Empire Preferences on the British markets in relation to the Anglo-American Trade Treaty discussions. The various sections of Australian primary industries conferred at length with the Commonwealth Agricultural Council before the Australian Trade Delegation left for England, and a line of policy was laid down. It is hoped that policy will be implemented. Probably nothing will be known until after the American Presidential elections.

The needs of Australian industries are well known, and confidence is expressed in the Minister of Commerce, his associates and the Departmental Staff. Their attitude throughout has been constructive and helpful. While the implications of international issues are appreciated, the importance of providing conditions for the adequate development of British possessions in the Southern Hemisphere cannot be too strongly emphasised. The sound development of Australia and New Zealand is as equally important to these countries as to Britain herself.

News in Brief

Surprise and pleasure are felt by many growers in Renmark (S.A.) at the excellent setting of Currants and vine crops generally. Last year showed a record yield, and this year's showing says a great deal for present-day advanced cultural methods.

A vigorous radio publicity campaign resulted in substantially increased sales of Oranges in Sydney in October. Some thousands of cases of small sized Oranges went into rapid consumption.

The scheme of the Victorian Dept. of Agriculture enabling Christmas gifts of produce to be sent to Great Britain was again largely availed of. Parcels costing from 12/6 to 45/- were sent by Victorians to friends overseas, and in each parcel was a booklet referring to the products of Australia. The parcels consisted of butter, dried fruits, canned fruits, jams, lamb, and wine.

A good crop of Apples and Pears in Tasmania is forecast by our correspondent.

A Temora fruiterer was fined 2/- for having sold citrus fruit from an unbranded case. The defendant pleaded guilty, and during the hearing the P.M. commented on the fact that he had seen Oranges sold in bags and buckets from door to door. He allowed \$5 expenses for the inspector, who came from Batlow.

Control of future plantings of wine Grapes is being sought by the growers. The chairman of the Wine Grapes Marketing Board (Mr. J. C. Thorne) considered that a definite effort was to be made by State Ministers of Agriculture at their next conference to have legislation enacted to control future plantings.

On the Murrumbidgee Areas the Apple crop is light; Pears have set well; Prunes are medium; Apricots good; Peaches light.

The substantial increase in export Pear production is referred to by our Goulburn Valley correspondent.

Within a few years the quantity available for export will be about 300,000 cases, which will necessitate considerable extensions in plant and equipment.

Following a recent decision of the High Court the Tasmanian Government has decided to re-impose interstate grading regulations for Apples and Pears.

The first of the new season's Cherries appeared on the Melbourne market from Benalla on October 25, and sold up to 22/- a half case. On the same day a few local loquats appeared, and larger quantities of Strawberries were available.

In response to representations by the Vegetable Growers' Society, the Victorian Minister of Agriculture has agreed to a reduction in the size of new Potatoes from 1½ inch to 1¼ inch, but would not agree to the deputation's request that the size should be 1½ inch.

The poll of Victorian Union growers to determine whether the Onion Mar-

Issue Delayed

In order to publish the report of the important Conference of Apple and Pear growers held in Sydney recently, this issue of the "Fruit World & Market Grower" is later than usual.

We considered this Conference of sufficient importance to hold up delivery of the issue and we trust that our readers will bear with us in this matter.

keting Board shall continue or not will be held on Friday, December 2.

The Storemen and Packers' Union is still endeavouring to have a later hour established for the opening of the Queen Victoria Markets. Green-grocers do not favor the change, as the present arrangement enables them to make their purchases and have their goods on display by the time customers arrive.

As showing the influence of California on the world's fruit markets, Mr. D. C. Winterbottom stated at the annual conference of the A.D.F.A. that, despite a reduction of 130,000 acres—compared with Australia's total effective acreage of 60,000 acres—during the last few years California had in 1937 its record production of 598,000 tons of dried fruits. This included 240,000 tons of Prunes of farm value of £11/8/-; 250,000 tons of Raisins at £12, 34,000 tons of Apricots at £36; 23,000 tons of dried Peaches at £26; 22,000 tons of Figs at £12, and 12,000 tons of Apples at £4/12/-.

Problems relating to the export quota for Apples under the Apple and Pear organisation Bill are discussed by our Tasmanian correspondent.

Mr. Herbert Rowe, 105 Macquarie-street, Hobart, is sole Tasmanian representative of Simons & Co. Ltd., who are established at London, Southampton, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Manchester and Newcastle. Messrs. Simons & Co. Ltd. are recommended by the Tasmanian State Fruit Board and the shipping number is 582, all ports.

EGYPTIAN APPLE MARKET.

A report furnished by the Australian Trade Commissioner in Egypt indicates that there is a limited market in Egypt for Australian Apples. America and Canada, however, enjoy a direct shipping service provided by four lines. Internal transport is not good, as there is no direct rail transport from Alexandria to Port Said, fruit transported by rail has to be carried 220 miles (about 8 hours), although the actual distance is only 140 miles. Australia would require good shipping facilities and the provision of cold storage on arrival at Port Said. The Commissioner stated that negotiations for cold storage in the free zone at Port Said are now going on, with good prospects of success. He points out that refrigerated space on ships is essential to any regular increase in the Australian trade, but says that on the point of quality the Australian product is highly satisfactory.

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SOLUTION
(Clear, amber-coloured, free
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OBITUARY.

MR. C. A. S. HAWKER, M.P.

Regret is felt throughout the nation at the tragic death of Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.P., who was killed when the air liner "Kyeema" crashed into Mt. Dandenong. Aged 44 years, Mr. Hawker had gained the admiration of all in his battle against great physical disabilities—the result of war injuries. Upon his return from France, he devoted himself to his pastoral interests until his entry into politics in 1927, when he became a member of the Commonwealth Board of Trade. In 1929 he entered the Federal Parliament as Nationalist Member for Wakefield (S.A.). He was Minister of Markets and then Minister of Commerce from January to September, 1932, when he resigned, owing to a disagreement with the Government's trade policy. When he returned to the back benches, his opinion was held in great respect, and Mr. Hawker had never been held in greater esteem than at the time of his death. He was the type of citizen this country could ill afford to lose.

Sympathy is extended to the relatives of the late Mr. Alan Steen, who was killed in a recent air tragedy. Mr. and Mrs. Steen are fruitgrowers at Sedgwick, near Bendigo, Victoria.

Mr. A. L. Johnstone Killed in Car Accident.

Mr. Arthur L. Johnstone, of Irymple, one of the biggest growers of dried fruits in the Mildura district, died on October 23 from injuries sustained in a car accident on the previous day. Mr. Johnstone, who was aged 67, was a prominent figure in the dried fruits industry, and its organisation. He was for fifteen years chairman of the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co., and for the past ten years he has been re-elected annually as chairman of the Federal Council of the Australian Dried Fruits Association. His ability and fairness as chairman of the growers' parliament was outstanding, and his thorough knowledge of the industry and its many problems proved of great value. Under his able guidance the Mildura Co-operative Fruit Co. made remarkable progress. His death is a distinct loss to the industry to which he rendered signal service over a long term of years.

Control of Codling Moth of Apples and Pears

CONSISTENT SPRAYING ADVISED — USE LURES — BANDAGES ON TREES.

IN 1936, the Department of Agriculture established a series of demonstration plots in the principal Apple and Pear growing districts of Victoria, with the object of demonstrating on a commercial scale, its recommendations for the control of two major pests of Apples and Pears, namely Black Spot of Apples (*Venturia inaequalis*), Black Spot of Pears (*Venturia pirina*), and Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*) of both these fruits. The initiation of the work was made possible by funds provided by the Commonwealth Government, and the readiness with which orchardists, in the various districts, made available their properties for this work.

At the beginning of the 1937-8 season, insufficient funds were available to ensure continuation of the work, but fortunately the orchardists concerned willingly made available their orchards and equipment for a further season, and provided the bulk of the spray materials. This gesture was greatly appreciated by the Department as otherwise the work would have been seriously curtailed. Financial assistance has been made available for the plots to be continued during the 1938-9 season.

The Department has now issued the following seasonal statement in regard to control measures for Codling Moth in Apples and Pears:—

In the majority of districts in Victoria temperature conditions are usually favorable for the emergence of two or three broods of Codling Moth, each brood extending over a period of six to eight weeks. The activity of the moths of each brood is governed by temperature conditions and the most favorable conditions for egg-laying are warm evenings, with temperatures of approximately 60 deg. F. Except in certain cooler districts, such as Stanley, where only one brood is active, spray applications will be required throughout the season.

For cover sprays to be most effective, it is essential to determine when moths are present and active. Fortunately, suitable lures will attract and trap a proportion of the moths in the orchard and the greater the number present, the greater will be the number trapped in lures, providing temperature conditions are favorable.

From the typical lure chart, showing the number of moths trapped each

week, it is obvious that the prominent "peaks" represent periods of great importance in Codling Moth control. Sprays must be "timed" to deal with such periods of activity.

Growers are recommended, therefore, to use lure records as a basis for "timing" the cover sprays. In districts where demonstration plots have been established growers are urged to take advantage of the spray advice issued regularly by the district orchard supervisor and to refer constantly to the lure charts posted at central places within the district. Growers should ascertain from the orchard supervisor the method of spray advice operating in his district. Advice may be given in the form of circulars, notices in local papers, wireless forecasts, or notices placed at post offices, cool stores, packing sheds, etc.

Recommendations.

The Calyx Spray.

This spray is necessary to prevent infection of the fruit at the calyx, and can only be effective if the protection is given early in the season before the calyx closes. A thorough calyx spray ensures protection of this portion of the fruit throughout the season.

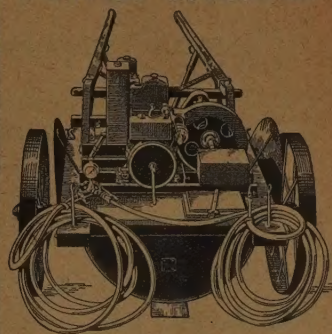
Apples.—At petal-fall apply arsenate of lead 5 lbs., of paste or 2½ lbs. of powder, in 80 gallons of water. Two calyx sprays are recommended for varieties which blossom irregularly; e.g., Rome Beauty and Jonathan, to ensure that the majority of the calyces are protected. In such cases apply the first spray before petal-fall has been completed (about 80 per cent. petal-fall), and the second seven to ten days later.

Pears.—Advantage is taken of the fact that the calyx of Pears closes slowly and can be more effectively filled with lead arsenate at a delayed stage.

At the delayed calyx stage, about three weeks after petal-fall but before the Pears turn over, apply arsenate of lead 5 lb. of paste or 2½ lbs. of powder, in 80 gallons of water. This spray may be combined with Bordeaux mixture spray 3:3:50 (or 5:5:80), where such is required for the control of Black Spot.

The Cover Sprays.

The times of applications of lead arsenate or ovicidal white oil sprays,

— THE —
BAVE-U
POWER SPRAYER

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UNDERSLUNG MODEL
Russell & Co.
Box Hill, E.11, Victoria

must be determined by the aid of lures in order to be most effective and to reduce the number of sprays to a reasonable minimum.

Apples.—Apply arsenate of lead 5 lbs. of paste or 2½ lbs. of powder, in 80 gallons of water, or summer white oil 1 gallon in 60 gallons of water (1/3 gallon in 80 gallons of water. (See Notes).

Where seasonal conditions warrant the continued application of lime-sulphur sprays after petal-fall, care should be taken not to apply white oil within three weeks of a lime-sulphur spray, otherwise serious injury may result. In such circumstances, arsenate of lead should be used as cover sprays until the risk of injury has passed.

Pears.—Apply arsenate of lead 5 lbs. of paste or 2½ lbs. of powder in 80 gallons of water. (See Notes.) White oil cover sprays can be used as effectively as on Apples, but clean-skinned varieties sprayed late in the season are liable to "color up." This factor should be considered where export Pears are concerned.

Notes.

1. When it is necessary to combine lime-sulphur and lead-arsenate, add the latter to the diluted lime-sulphur and spreader immediately before spraying. For this combination spray, lime casein spreader ½ lb. in 80 gallons is recommended.

2. For the control of late or Summer Black Spot, 6 ozs. each of bluestone and freshly slaked lime should be included in each 80 gallons of lead-arsenate or white oil. Add lead



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Arsenate of Lead—Quality Stands Alone.

We can supply all your Spray Requirements—ARSENATE OF LEAD (Paste or Powder), SPRAY SPREADER, SPECIAL COPPER MIXTURE, LIME SULPHUR, WHITE OIL, NICOTINE SULPHATE, AND OIL, Etc.

Extract from "BETTER FRUIT," March, 1927, by Dr. R. L. Webster, Entomologist, State College of Washington, Pullman: CODLING MOTH COVER SPRAYS—"Ever since the imposition of an arsenic tolerance in 1926, and even before that time, investigators have been testing other materials which may be used in place of lead arsenate. Following all these intensive and extensive investigations lead arsenate appears to have certain inherent qualities which place this material foremost as an insecticide for codling moth control."

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S.A.—Silbert, Sharp & Bishop Ltd., Rundle St. E., Adelaide.

W.A.—Western Farmers' Ltd., 563 Wellington St., Perth.

N.Z.—Finney, McInnes Ltd., Box 1114, G.P.O., Auckland.

Tas.—Sole Agent for Southern Tasmania: E. R. Cottler

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Agents: E. R. Cottler Pty. Ltd.—Depots: R. Evans,

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Arsenate of Lead Powder

The Finest Procurable.

Package, 56 lb., 28 lb., and 4 lb.



Arsenate of Lead Paste

Arsenical Content of 99.60 per cent. Purity.

Package, 1 cwt., 28 lb.



Lime Sulphur Wash

Minimum Polysulphide Sulphur, 20 per cent..

Package, 44 Gal., 4 Gal.



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98/99 per cent.

Package, 1 cwt. and 56 lb.



Nicotine Sulphate 40%

Guaranteed 40 per cent.

Package, 1 Gal., ½ Gal.



Prepared White Oil

89 per cent. Mineral Oil.

Package, 44 Gal., 4 Gal.



Colloidal Sulphur

50 per cent. Sulphur, Weight for Weight. Package, Cases, 8 x 5 lb. Jars.

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arsenate to the vat containing the diluted Bordeaux mixture.

3. For 100 gallon vats, the following quantities are used to make sprays of the same strength as previously set out for 80 gallon vats:—

Lead arsenate paste, 6 lbs.

Lead arsenate powder 3 lbs.

White oil, 1½ gallons.

4. Spreaders.—Growers are warned to avoid the use of large amounts of spreaders in their spray mixture because excessive "run-off" may occur and so reduce the cover. With arsenate of lead ½ lb. to ¾ lb. of lime-casein spreader is ample or, if a sticker is desired, one pint of Summer white oil or one pint of red oil per 80 gallons of spray mixture is sufficient.

5. A combination spray of lead arsenate (5-lbs. in 80 gallons) and white oil (1-60) has not been recommended because of the subsequent difficulty in the removal of the arsenical residue. If growers employ this spray or use one pint of white oil emulsion or red oil (as a spreader) in their usual lead arsenate sprays, it is advisable to add ½ lb. of lime casein spreader also, or 6 ozs. of freshly slaked lime per 80 gallons of spray mixture. This will minimise the danger from arsenical injury.

6. Warning.—The application of Summer white oil alone or in combination with lead arsenate to the variety Cleopatra particularly within two months of harvest, is likely to cause severe staining of the fruit, and therefore the use of white oil cannot be recommended for this variety.

Codling Moth Lures.

1. Lures are wide-mouthed jars of about one pint capacity containing a 10 per cent. solution of any one of the following materials: — Golden syrup, molasses, cider, Apple juice, sweet wine lees or malt vinegar.

2. Twenty lures should be suspended in trees distributed over an area of one to two acres.

3. Lures should be examined at least once a week to record the number of moths trapped. The aim should be to maintain an adequate cover during periods of moths activity and to apply sprays within a week of "peak" periods.

4. Lures must be recharged weekly with fresh solution and kept in a clean, fresh condition. A trace of bluestone will check fermentation.

5. Lures should be established by the second week in October.

6. The Codling Moth is small, measuring from ½ to ¾ inch across the outspread wings, which are of a general brown color banded with grey. The most distinctive feature is the large, oval, dark brown spot with copper colored streaks near the tip of each forewing.

Codling Moth Tree Bandages.

1. Growers are recommended to place either corrugated cardboard chemical bandages or bag bandages around the butts of trees to trap larvae leaving the infected fruit.

2. Bands should be in position by the end of November.

3. Bag bands should be of heavy quality sacking and must be examined every 10 to 14 days to destroy larvae.

4. Before applying bands, the butts and forks should be scraped to remove loose bark. If done in the Winter many larvae will be destroyed.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue on behalf of Messrs. E. R. Cottier Pty. Ltd., Hobart and Exeter, Tasmania, who are Apple and Pear packers and exporters, also merchants. Messrs. Cottier pack under their registered "Ercot" brand. They are also suppliers of orchard requisites, spraying and packing materials, fertilisers, etc..

Oidium (Powdery Mildew) of Grapes

Method of Control.

THE MOST SERIOUS LOSSES in Grapes last season resulted from extensive infections by the Powdery Mildew Fungus (*Ucinula necator*). The incidence of the disease was associated with the warm, moist weather which prevailed in many districts during October and November. Serious losses were encountered in White Muscat, Black Muscat and Black Hamburg Grapes.

Inspections in several vineyards, and discussions with growers, showed that the importance of early application of sulphur dust had not been realised fully by those who had instituted control measures when the outbreaks of mildew occurred. The symptoms of the disease were known, and growers for the most part appreciated that serious damage was to be expected during humid periods in the growing season, and that under dry, hot conditions progress of the Mildew was arrested. But in many cases it was apparent that the suitability of various fungicides for Grape Disease control was incompletely understood.

If growers are to avoid, this season, the losses incurred last year through oidium, proper attention should be given to the following control programme issued by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture.

Control Programme.

The most successful treatment consists of the application of finely powdered sulphur (1) when the shoots are about 6 inches long, (2) two or more applications at intervals of a week or ten days, at any time during moist, muggy weather in Spring or Summer, and (3) during or just before blossoming.

Flowers of sulphur is generally used, but much more finely-divided forms of sulphur are now obtainable from merchants who stock fungicides. These finer forms may be expected to give better results. The coarsely ground sulphur is not recommended and disappointment will result from the use of such sulphur for dusting purposes.

It appears to be an advantage to mix with the sulphurs inert material such as kaolin dust or slaked lime—from 5 to 10 per cent. is usually added. This prevents balling.

In extremely hot weather there is sometimes a danger that the foliage of some varieties may be scorched by the effect of the sulphur. The best results are obtained when the sulphur is dusted over the vines in the early morning or towards evening and as far as practicable that method should be followed.

Where only a few vines are grown, the sulphur dust can be applied by means of a cheesecloth bag or finely-perforated tin, or else by small bellows or a cheap make of dust gun. On larger areas a knapsack dust-blower or horse-drawn traction duster may be used. The knapsack type can be purchased from about £3 upwards, and the traction type for £20.

FRUIT BUYERS

LEMONS, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT,
PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS,
BERRIES, CHERRIES.

BROOKE'S LEMOS LTD.

69-79 WHITEMAN STREET,
MELBOURNE SOUTH, S.C.S.

— Telephone, M 3141. —

Control of Peach Tip Moth

THE PEACH TIP MOTH, an introduced insect is now common along the coastal portion of N.S.W., where it attacks Peaches, Nectarines, Quinces, and sometimes Apples. Its prevalence varies greatly from year to year, but it only occasionally causes appreciable losses (states the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture).

While the first brood attacks only the young shoots, later broods attack the ripening fruit, causing most damage in Peaches, during the few weeks previous to picking. Quinces are sometimes heavily infested at the end of the Summer after the Peaches have been harvested.

From three to four generations are produced during the season, but all the broods overlap, so that larvae, in all stages, pupae and adults are present throughout the Summer.

The following measures are recommended for the control of this pest:—

(1) **Cutting off and burning the infested tips in the early Summer.**—This is particularly applicable to smaller orchards, and if carried out at the correct time will considerably reduce the first brood. The tips should be cut off 6 to 8 inches from their ends, as soon as the first sign of wilting appears. If the tips are left until they wither the caterpillars will already have left them.

(2) **Bandaging.**—Bandages, similar to those used for codling moth, should be fastened round the trunks before the middle of October, and examined at intervals of not more than ten days up to the end of February, when the larvae and pupae found in them should be killed. During June and July an examination of the bandages and a careful search along the trunk and branches should be made for the over-wintering caterpillars, which should be destroyed.

(3) **Picking up and destroying infested fruit, and general orchard sanitation.**—Infested fruit should be picked up every few days and destroyed, either by boiling or burning, or placing in an insect-proof pit.

All loose or rough bark, under which the larvae may spin their cocoons, should be removed, so that the larvae will be forced to shelter in the bandages, where they can be readily destroyed.

DOWNY MILDEW.

A Reminder Regarding Spraying.

IN SEASONS favorable to its development, Downy Mildew can do an enormous amount of damage if not checked. If it attacks the vines in the young bunch stage the whole crop can be lost, states the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture. The berries are liable to attack almost right up to the time of ripening. Even when the fruit is not diseased, the attack on the foliage is sufficient to upset the composition of the fruit. The wood of the vine can be seriously affected and in some instances vines have been killed from severe attacks.

In bad seasons much of the wine made from affected vines is only fit for the still, and wine made from crops from badly affected vines is not satisfactory, wine makers having difficulty also in keeping it in condition. So, apart from the loss in quantity, there is also loss of quality, and it behoves the grower to resort to preventive measures and not wait until the disease appears.

Bordeaux mixture is the most effective spray known, and as a general recommendation the first spraying should be given when the shoots are about 10 inches long, followed up with other sprayings as the growth increases.

In seasons which are abnormally wet it will be necessary to keep the vines well covered with Bordeaux spray. The strength of the spray generally used is 6 lb. bluestone, 4 lb. lime and 50 gallons water. In bad seasons it may be as well to increase the strength to 10:5:50. Spraying is superior to dusting.

The Tasmanian Orchardists and Producers Ltd., 7 Murray-street, Hobart, Tasmania, whose advertisement appears in this issue, are general merchants, shipping and export agents. This firm are also southern Tasmanian agents for "Orchard" and "Vallo" Sprays, "Roseberry" Pumps, "Lister" and "Lacta" Separators.

The value of stationary spraying plants was demonstrated this season in Tasmania when rapidity of action was needed to cope with seasonal conditions.

SPRAYING HINTS.

Advice to growers from the Shepparton Fruitgrowers' Advisory is as follows:—

Codling Moth: Codling moths have been constantly active. Some growers adopt the practice of attempting to spray so many trees per vat, whereas the correct method of spraying is to see that the work is properly done regardless of the number of trees.

A common fault noticeable in district spraying is insufficient agitation of arsenate of lead sprays. Before commencing spraying with each freshly filled vat, it is essential to get the spray mixture thoroughly agitated. Holding the nozzles in the vat and allowing the mixture to be pumped back for a short time causes good agitation.

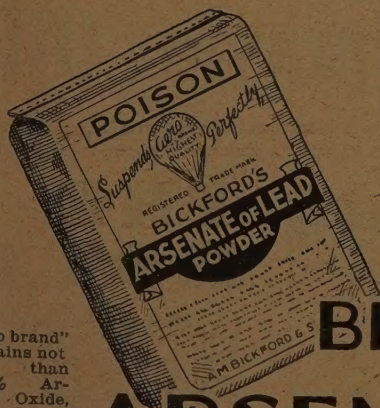
Black Spot: For control of black spot, under adverse weather conditions, a 3-3-50 Bordeaux spray should be applied to Williams. For Packhams and other export varieties, excepting Josephines, a 1-1-50 Bordeaux is recommended. For Josephines, 6 ozs. bluestone and 6 ozs. Limil is the recommended mixture.

CONTROL OF FRUIT FLY.

Restrictions on Consignments of Fruit.

The N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture (Hon. A. D. Reid, M.L.A.) directs attention to the fact that during the months of October to March, inclusive, fruit may not be consigned to or brought into certain districts unless a fruit inspector has certified that it is free from infection by fruit fly, or a declaration to that effect is furnished by the consignor. In addition, the case must be marked with the name and address of the person, firm, or company by whom or by which it was packed. The areas to which this restriction applies are the land districts of Young, Bathurst, Orange and Molong, and the districts surrounding Batlow, Armidale, Tamworth, Walcha and Glen Innes.

Destroy Codlin Moth!



"Aero brand" contains not less than 31.5% Arsenic Oxide, 60% Lead Oxide, not more than .25% Water Soluble Arsenic.

Wipe out the Codlin Moth pest quickly and surely with "Aero" brand Arsenate of Lead. Its extra fineness and lightness of texture, its high covering and killing power, the ease with which it mixes and remains in suspension in the spray tank, are the reasons advanced by orchardists why it is the most effective Arsenate of Lead they have ever used. "Aero" brand costs no more than inferior Arsenates. Get full particulars from the manufacturers or from your local distributor.

BICKFORD'S
"Aero" BRAND
ARSENATE OF LEAD

By every Test Bickford's "AERO" Brand is Best

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VICTORIA: Ramsay & Treganowan Ltd., 469-477 Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Felton Grimwade & Bickford Ltd., 397 Murray Street, Perth.

NEW SOUTH WALES: Buzacott & Co. Ltd., 7-11 Market Street, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND: Buzacott (Queensland) Ltd., 443 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

TASMANIA (Northern Districts): Gardner & McKenzie Pty. Ltd., 64 Cameron Street, Launceston.

TASMANIA (Southern Districts): Port Huon Fruitgrowers Co-op. Association Ltd., Davey Street, Hobart.

- Victorian News and Notes -

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS.

Presentation of Fruit Packing Trophies, Army-road, Pakenham, Vic.

THERE was a large attendance of growers and their friends at Mr. J. Priest's orchard on the evening of Saturday, October 15, to witness the presentation of fruit-packing trophies to the successful competitors in the Young Farmers' Clubs' Packing Competitions conducted in conjunction with the Royal Agricultural Society's Melbourne Show, and the Pakenham Horticultural Show. Mr. Priest's packing house was decorated with gum leaves, and an entertainment was staged by local children under the direction of Mrs. Priest.

The Chairman, Mr. Ahern, welcomed the following visitors:—The Hon. M. Bennett, M.L.A., Mr. J. L. Provan, Senior Horticultural Instructor, Mr. B. P. Krone, and Mr. W. H. Harris, Fruit Packing Instructors of the Victorian Department of Agriculture, Mr. W. L. Gregory, of the Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co. Pty. Ltd., and Mr. S. Scott, of P.D.S.

Mr. Bennett praised the valuable work that was being carried out by the Young Farmers' Clubs in the country districts of Victoria, and drew attention to the importance of fruit packing classes conducted in this district. This valuable work would not be possible without the support of a

few enthusiastic growers in the district, and Mr. Bennett said that the district must appreciate the excellent work of Mr. Wing, and Mr. and Mrs. Priest and other helpers whose energies had been directed to the continuation of the fruit packing classes. Mr. Harris had taken a very great interest in training the children, and the success of these pupils in the packing competitions at the Royal Melbourne Show was a reward for the labors so diligently performed. He stated that it was a pity that such a valuable officer should still be on the temporary staff, and he hoped that the position would soon be remedied. Mr. Bennett then asked Mr. Gregory to present the Gerrard Shield, won at the Royal Show, and the Gerrard Cup, won at the Pakenham Show, to Miss Eva Gribble, on behalf of the Pakenham North Young Farmers' Club. He congratulated Miss Gribble and the Club on their achievements, and wished the Young Farmers' Club continued success.

Mr. S. Scott then presented Miss Gribble with a gold medal won by her at the Pakenham Show for competition among senior members of the Club, for the junior section. Mr. Provan presented Master Stan Fitzsimmons with a silver cup and stressed the value of the Young Farmers' Clubs in providing trained labor in fruit-growing districts.

The present system was limited to fruit packing, but there was no reason

why, in the near future, the activities of the Young Farmers' Clubs should not be extended to other branches of orchard work such as pruning, grafting, spraying, and case making, etc. In this way growers would be provided with reliable labor; the costs of production would be reduced, and the quality of the production improved. The Department of Agriculture was extending horticultural instruction amongst growers by means of demonstration plots, spray forecasts by wireless, instructional circulars, etc., and if there was any way in which the Department could assist growers in this class of work, they should inform their Orchard Supervisor, Mr. Davidson.

Mr. B. P. Krone, Fruit Packing Instructor, thanked Mr. Bennett and the other speakers for the kind remarks concerning the work being carried out by his Branch, and introduced the subject of **Tomato growing** as a sideline amongst the younger horticulturists in the district. He presented Miss Priest with a number of varieties of Tomato seedlings. Miss Priest was keenly interested in horticulture, and Mr. Krone desired her to grow these and note the different growth and fruiting habits, and also the suitability of these varieties to the soil and district.

After an enjoyable supper, the evening was terminated by dancing.

Members of Young Farmers' Clubs from Bayswater, Vermont, E. Burwood, Croydon and Croydon North attended the orchardists field day at the orchard of Mr. F. Beet, Vermont, Vic.

[Secretaries of Young Farmers' Clubs associated with the fruit industry are invited to send in reports to these columns regularly. It is our desire to feature the activities of these Young Farmers' Clubs in every issue.—Ed., "F.W."]

Field Day at Vermont

ONE of the most interesting and valuable field days yet held in connection with the fruit industry was that held in the orchard of Mr. F. G. Beet, at Vermont (Vic.), October 6, 1938. It is estimated that the attendance was around 400.

Demonstrations on the re-working of fruit trees were given by Mr. F. J. Greatorex (Dept. of Agriculture). Mr. J. L. Provan, B.Ag.Sc., Senior Horticultural Instructor, detailed the results of Codling Moth and Black Spot demonstration plots. He emphasised the value of lures for correct timing of sprays. Mr. F. M. Read, M.Ag.Sc., Chief Instructor of Horticulture.

The President of the Australian Apple and Pear Council, Mr. J. B. Mills, stated that the intensive educational propaganda on the health and curative properties of Apples had

(Continued on page 36.)

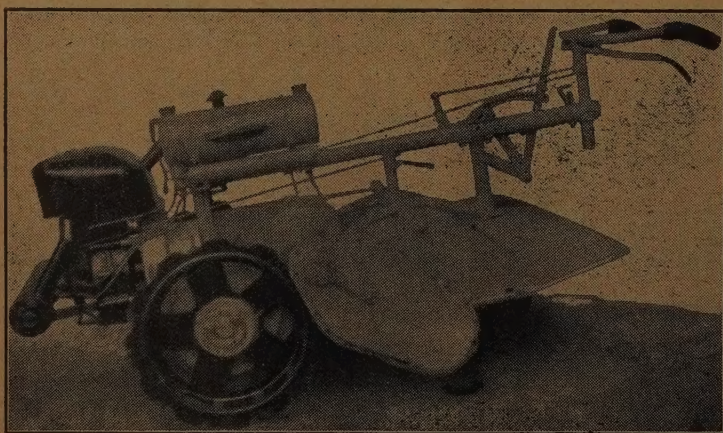
"Stand by to Repel Boarders!" with Gargoyle WHITE Oil

A clean crop is the "bread and butter" of orchardists; but some treat it as a matter of personal pride to prevent the Codling Moth having the laugh on them! Crops CAN be kept clean (and that means more profitable) by a regular, comprehensive spray programme with Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil as chief summer control medium plus either lead arsenate or nicotine sulphate, according to the type of infestation. Gargoyle Spraying Oils are all perfectly compatible with all other insecticidal and metallic fungicidal sprays that are either highly acid or highly alkaline. Use this famous pioneer Spraying Oil throughout the Summer and keep your trees cleaner and healthier—for it has no superior in the horticultural world.



Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil

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No week ever passes but what brings news of some outstanding result of ROTARY SOIL TILLAGE.

Some profess to take little heed of the expressed opinions of other people . . . but we believe that when such opinions are the truthful result of actual experience they are most valuable.

TAKE THIS INSTANCE!! . . . With his Model "B" he produced a wonderful crop of Beans . . . the talk of the district. HE RAILED 12½ TONS OF CANADIAN WONDER BEANS OFF 2½ ACRES OF THE PEEL RIVER FLATS . . . and the land was infested with nut grass, although he kept it well in check with the Rotary Hoe. He topped the market in Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane, and please note . . . his first picking was 7 weeks after sowing!

Name of our Tamworth client on application, also interesting facts concerning many other users, FREE and with pleasure.

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TASMANIA

APPLE AND PEAR CROP PROSPECTS GOOD — RE-WORKING CONTINUES WHICH MAY CAUSE OVER-SUPPLY OF VARIETIES LATER — THE EXPORT QUOTA PROBLEM — DEPARTMENTAL PACKING CLASSES APPRECIATED — F.O.B. SELLING PRICES SHOULD IMPROVE — INTERSTATE GRADING REGULATIONS FOR APPLES AND PEARS TO BE REIMPOSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WARM DRY WEATHER, with high winds during the latter half of September up to October 21, dried the moisture out of the ground and made cultivation difficult. A few showers fell about October 20 in the south, but not sufficient to really wet the soil. Grass is not growing as it should for this time of year.

The average temperature since the middle of September seems a little higher than usual for the time of year, and the fruit trees, although blossoming later than they did last year are coming on rapidly, and the calyx period apparently will be over about the usual time.

The Winter oil sprays appear to have checked the red spider, but no doubt they will become serious again as the weather gets warmer, and spraying will be necessary for them and the canary fly later.

The nicotine sprays seem to keep both these pests under control to a reasonable extent.

Apple and Pear Prospects Good.

The indications at present point to a good crop of both Apples and Pears in most districts.

Pears seem to have set well except in the localities that got touched by late frost. Beurre Bosc, Comice, and Winter Coles promise very well, also Packhams. Of the later varieties, Josephines are patchy, but Winter Nelis seem heavy in many orchards.

It is a little too early to say definitely how the different varieties of Apples have set, but Gravensteins and Alfristons seem patchy. C.O.P. and Jonathan appear to be evenly good, and Cleos about up to the average. In some localities Sturmers are on the light side, but in others have blossomed heavily. S.P.M. appear to have set well. Democrats and Granny Smiths look promising for a good crop. Worcester-Pearmain are only just about out in blossom, but look well.

Berry Fruits are looking well to date in most places, but will require more rain soon to enable them to mature a full crop. Probably the whole crop will be processed this season as pulp appears to be meeting with a good demand.

Reworking both Apples and Pears still continues and large numbers of the less popular varieties have been worked over the more fashionable kinds.

What the ultimate effect on the market will be when they all come into bearing again is hard to foretell, but it looks as though midseason Pears, as Comice, W. Cole and Packhams will be over supplied especially if the export of Pears is bought under the quota system.

In the near future Delicious and Granny Smith will be in over supply. I should think as a large percentage of the varieties that have been eliminated from the export list have been converted into these two varieties. Personally, I think it is a mistake to limit the varieties too much as the public's taste varies in different countries and fashions change in a most capricious manner at times without any apparent reason.

A fairly large choice of varieties helps to equalise crops by minimising the risk of failure in any season.

This year S.P.M., Sturmers have sold well overseas and yet it has been suggested to cut the former out.

Considerable indignation is being expressed by Tasmanian Pear Growers at the action of the Apple & Pear Council, at its recent conference in eliminating so many varieties of Pears from the export list.

The Export Quota Problem.

The Federal Control Bill still causes us considerable anxiety as the clause relating to the allocation of the total quota between the States lays it down that it shall be on a basis "uniformly throughout the Commonwealth" in spite of the fact that some States having a large home market do not require to export such a large percentage of their crop as other States that have little local market.

If total production is taken as the basis, Tasmania will suffer another hardship as our official figures only show the quantity we succeeded in getting away and don't show the large quantities of exportable fruit that is sent to factories or allowed to rot.

Is it sound economics for instance, to allow say, N.S.W. and Queensland to export overseas on a production basis and then import the same class of fruit from other States later in the season? If the industry is to be considered as an "All Australian" industry, they had better consume their own fruit and let those States with little or no home market fill the quota. In practice it will be almost impossible to get a uniform basis throughout Australia that will work out reasonably well. The mainland States are irregular croppers to a greater extent than Tasmania.

The Hobart Show was held October, 18, 19, and 20, the exhibits on the whole showed a continued improvement.

The Apple packing contest by the various schools for the "Calvert Cup," was of considerable interest.

As I mentioned before the Agricultural Department inaugurated packing classes at several country schools, the Hon. W. H. Calvert, M.L.C., donated a cup to be competed for.

This year the Nubeena school won the first prize with Exeter second and Hounville third.

The Department deserves credit for the energy and care they bestow on these classes, both instructors and pupils seem keen on the work, and it is to be hoped the good work will be continued.

Now the fear of war has been removed temporarily, F.O.B. buyers seem more inclined to begin to operate and several inquiries are coming to hand from overseas. I think the average price F.O.B. should be somewhat higher than last season, as the improved price for fruit on consignment during 1938 and freight rebate now in operation make growers less inclined to sell at bed-rock prices F.O.B. The specifications of a lot of the contracts appear to be unnecessarily harassing, which also makes it less attractive to sell F.O.B.

Interstate Grading Regulations.

Following a recent decision of the High Court, the State Government has decided to re-impose Interstate regulations on Apples and Pears. It is to be hoped that this will prevent the poorest quality fruit getting on to the market and so improving the average price to the grower.

It is a pity that all States will not

TASMANIA

VALUE OF STATIONARY SPRAYING PLANTS — FROST DAMAGE — A RECORD SEASON FOR RE-WORKING APPLE TREES — PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL — PACKING CLASSES SUCCESSFUL — INCREASED COOL STORAGE SPACE — BERRY FRUIT PRODUCTION.

THE Minister for Agriculture (Mr. R. Cosgrove) is in receipt of the following report from the Chief Horticulturist relative to the condition of orchards throughout the State.

Weather and Crops.

The weather conditions experienced have been generally dry with strong, and often hot northerlies for the time of year.

In the last report a late "green tip" period was indicated on almost all Apple varieties; the warm weather, however, accelerated blossoming and full bloom was, if anything, slightly earlier than usual, and the flowering period very brief.

These conditions resulted in almost constant spraying

in some areas, the "green tip" and "pink" sprays practically overlapping with the different varieties. Owners of overhead or central spray plant installations were fortunate in this respect, and the value resulting from rapidity of application was fully realised. The dry weather held up cultivation to some extent, the ground setting so hard that only powerful tractors could work satisfactorily.

Records obtained from the Commonwealth Weather Bureau show the mean maximum as being almost three degrees above average temperatures for the time of year, with a mean average temperature of more than one degree above normal. Rainfall records from representative centres are as follow:—Hobart 91 points as compared with the average of 207 points; Franklin 238 compared with 340, and Launceston 238 compared with 292.

A general frost occurred on October 10, which was particularly severe in the Derwent Valley districts. In this area earlier setting varieties of Apples such as Cleopatra and Scarlet were considerably affected, though the exact extent of injury cannot yet be accurately ascertained.

Many Pears in low-lying parts were also affected, together with Cherries, and the more sparsely foliaged Apricots and Peaches. Apple blossoms were slightly scorched in many orchards, but the other flower parts were apparently unaffected.

Most varieties of fruit blossomed well this year. Amongst Apples, Jonathan appear to be outstanding, though Alfriston, Cleopatra and Scarlet are patchy.

With the possible exception of Josephine, Pears blossomed heavily in most districts.

Apricots and stone fruits have set very well, but frost injury is reported on Apricots from several centres.

Pests and Diseases.

Dry conditions and reasonably good spraying weather should result in good control of Black Spot, and up to the present time there is little evidence of this disease in fruit-growing areas. Canary Fly is, however, bad in some

orchards and Red Spider is prevalent in orchards where dormant oil sprays were not applied. Nicotine sulphate at 1 pint to 80 galls., in combination with the calyx spray should be effective in dealing with average infestations of Canary Fly, but a second nicotine spray two or three weeks later is essential where this pest is present in quantity. Occasional damage was noted last year, where nicotine sulphate, arsenate of lead, lime sulphur combination was used at petal fall; two or three pounds of hydrated lime added to this mixture will greatly decrease the possibilities of injury to fruit and foliage.

Reworking.

Although extensive reworking of both Apples and Pears has been carried out now for at least five years, the present season bids fair to constitute another record. Apart from the usual assortment of the mixed varieties of minor importance, off year London Pippins and French Crab are receiving attention. It is probable that even more would have been undertaken had it not been for the possibility of increased demand following the partial failure of English crops.

Packing and Cool Storage.

Packing classes have now been concluded for the season, and the splendid display at the Hobart Royal Show, staged by 41 State Schools, speaks well for the future of Apple-packing in this State. The Calvert Shield for the best six packed cases was won by the Nubeena State School, with Exeter and Huonville running second and third respectively.

Reference should be made to the increased cool storage facilities being provided for growers next export season. In addition to various improvements being carried out in the different centres, additional space is being provided at Huonville, and a new store constructed by Jones & Co. at Hobart.

Berry Fruits.

All bush fruits promise very well at the present time, Gooseberries have set heavily and Black Currants are still blooming profusely. Raspberries and Loganberries look particularly healthy and are already showing blossom buds, but rain would now be appreciated greatly in most areas.

Strawberries are blossoming earlier than usual and show good promise. Spring planted beds have, however, suffered heavily from the dry hot winds, and rain is urgently required. Autumn planted beds on the other hand have come away nicely and are showing good crowns and several trusses of bloom. This bloom should be removed unless the grower considers his soil is sufficiently rich and the plants vigorous enough to carry a partial crop.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A., has retired from the Presidency of the Shepparton Irrigators' Association after 17 years' leadership. The new President is Mr. N. Fairless.

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agree to a uniform set of regulations for the interstate markets as reasonable qualitative restrictions applying equally to the producers in all States would go a long way to solve the problem of glutted markets and unpayable prices.

Later: Good rains fell fairly generally over the whole State during the week-end, October 21, 22 and 23, which will benefit all crops.

Australian Crop Prospects

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Batlow: Mr. H. V. Smith writes under date October 31, as follows:—Fruit crop prospects in this district are very good indeed.

Pears: The main two varieties, Winter Coles and Packhams, have made a heavy first setting. This also applies to Williams, which are produced in a much smaller quantity, and to Winter Nelis, of which a few only are grown. Josephines have set moderately well, this being a variety which some growers have worked over owing to its light bearing habits.

Apples: Granny Smith, Jonathans,

Delicious and Democrat have all made a heavy first setting in most orchards. There are odd exceptions where crops are rather out of balance through being too heavy last season.

Varities which are grown to a much lesser extent such as Dougherty, Rome Beauty, Stayman's Winesap and Yates have also set very well.

Cherries: These are not grown to any extent here, but have set well.

In Kunama, a soldier settlement a few miles from Batlow, Pears appear to have set better than any other previous year.

Taking the district as a whole the production is expected to be well

above the average, and may reach record figures. This, however, is partly due to the fact that district production is definitely increasing.

VICTORIA.

Bairnsdale (31/10/38).—The prospects for the 1938-9 fruit crop in this district are as follows:—Apples—all varieties moderate to patchy and light. Pears—a fairly good all-round crop. Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, and Plums all good excepting English Plums which are mostly light. On the whole, the yield for this season will be considerably less than that for 1937-8.—G. W. Peart.

The Mornington Peninsula.

Crops at Hastings and the Peninsula generally are considered to be light to medium—mostly patchy. Where the fruit was at all small last year these trees have not blossomed or very few blooms have appeared at all.

London Pippins and Romes are only just coming out and irregularly at that the former showing numerous thrips, so it is impossible to estimate what the setting will be on them.

Some early varieties are showing well, others very light, and altogether there does not appear to be nearly as much fruit showing as at this time last year.

Growers are doing what they can to conserve what moisture there is, but good rains are badly needed.

G. H. Sprague.

Hastings, October 26, 1938.

Pakenham (24/10/38).—Mr. S. Brown reports as follows:—Crops generally are patchy. In nearly every orchard there are some trees carrying a very light and others a heavy setting of fruit. The result is likely to be a medium crop. Jonathans in some cases are heavy and promise of a heavy setting of Granny Smith and Rokewood; an extremely light crop of delicious will be harvested. So far there has been little drain on the moisture content of the soil, but soon the Apples will begin to grow and unless good soaking rain falls crops must be affected adversely.

Quantong (22/10/38).—Fruit prospects:—Apricots, patchy; Plums, medium to heavy; Pears, Medium; Peaches, medium to heavy; Quinces, medium to heavy; Apples, medium to heavy.

Tomatoes and vegetables will be difficult to grow owing to continued droughty conditions and curtailment of irrigation. Season will probably not be nearly as heavy as last year, which was a record here.—S. Jost.

TASMANIA.

Mr. P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Department of Agriculture, reports under date October 28, as follows:—It is too early to forecast crops with any degree of reliability. Reports received from the different districts indicate that generally a satisfactory setting of fruits has taken place.

On October 10 frost was experienced throughout Southern Tasmania, but injury appears to be confined principally to the Derwent Valley.

Apples have set satisfactorily with the exception of Democrats, C.O.P., and Jons. in some districts. Pears have set heavily in nearly all districts. Apricots show promise for good

crops, except where frost injury has been experienced.

Berry fruit areas look remarkably well, and if good weather is experienced heavy yields may be expected.

Good rains have been experienced all over the State during the week-end.

Parts of the State, particularly in the North, Central, and South-eastern districts are experiencing very dry weather, and unless good rains occur in the near future, crops will be affected.

A detailed report will be published as soon as the position can be more reliably ascertained.

Huonville (25/10/38): Re fruit crops: I cannot speak for the whole State, but my district is the heaviest producer, and I think I can be fairly accurate.

Jonathan, good setting; Cleos., good to heavy; Democrats and Granny Smith heavy; Croftons, good setting; Sturmers, somewhat patchy, light in places, heavy in others, probably somewhat less than the two preceding years; Scarletts, light to medium; Tasmans, heavy; Geeveston Fanny, good; other varieties variable.

Season up to the present favorable, but will soon need rain. The effect of the intensive reworking carried out in this State will be felt from now on, and on present appearances Tasmania will have a large increase in the quantities of G.S. and Dems., Croftons also should show a steady increase.

It must be remembered that the Summer fall has yet to come, but the indications are that we will have at least a normal crop.—R. H. Thomson.

Woodbridge (31/10/38): Re fruit setting: I think it is now far enough advanced to give a fair estimate. Apples: Alfristons on the light side. Cleo.: Good, about equal to last year. C.O.P.: Good, about equal to last year. Croftons: Good. Delicious: Average, equal to last year. Dunns: Very few grown in this district but set well. F.C.: Good. Jon.: Equal to last year or better. S.P.M.: Heavy. Tas. Pride: Heavy. S.T.P.: Average, equal to last year. Democrats: Heavy. G.S.: Heavy and increasing in quantity as trees grow older. W.P.M.: Heavy, other varieties mostly good.

Pears.—Duchess, B. Bosc and D.D. Comice: Good, equal to last year. W. Coles: Very heavy and must be thinned. E. Beurre: Good. W. Nelis: Heavy, require thinning. Jos.: Patchy. Packhams: Good. — C. O. Smith.

CROP PROSPECTS IN QUEENSLAND.

Mr. H. Barnes, Director of Fruit Culture, Dept. of Agriculture, Brisbane, writes as follows under date October 26:

At this stage prospects for fruit crops appear to be quite bright. Much depends on the continuance of satisfactory weather conditions and to a lesser extent the effect, in some areas, of either pest or disease.

Viewing the main crops, it would be reasonable to expect results as under:—

Pineapples: During the past year a record crop of Pineapples has been harvested, both as a Summer and Winter crop. As compared with 1936, the figures for this year show an increase of almost 63 per cent. During the next twelve months it is anticipated that a further 25 per cent. increase in production will be shown.

(Continued on page 36)

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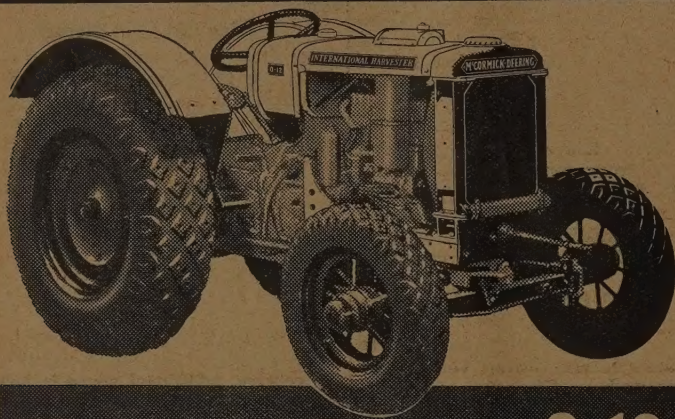
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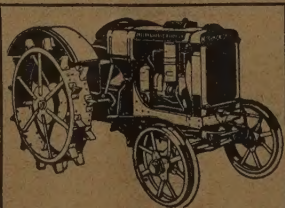


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CANNED FRUIT NEWS AND NOTES

Goulbourn Valley has Record Year for Canned Fruit and Export Pears

IRRIGATORS' ASSOCIATION — MR. N. FAIRLESS ELECTED PRESIDENT.
MR. J. G. B. McDONALD, M.L.A., RETIRES FROM LEADERSHIP.

(By Our Correspondent.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shepparton Irrigators' Association was held in the Public Hall, Shepparton East, on Monday, October 17, when more than 100 members were in attendance, which was presided over by Mr. McDonald.

After seventeen valuable years of service, in which he had assisted to make the Association one of the strongest primary producers' organisations in the State, Mr. J. G. B. McDonald announced that pressure of public duties obliged him to retire from executive office.

Four nominations were received for the position of President vacated by Mr. McDonald, and a former Secretary, Mr. Norman W. Fairless, was declared elected. The unsuccessful candidates were Messrs. L. J. Michel, R. Roberts and W. L. Eliason.

The presidential allowance was fixed at £150. The satisfactory financial position was indicated in the balance sheet, which disclosed a credit balance of £699.

Officers elected were:—President, Mr. N. W. Fairless; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. L. Eliason and R. Roberts; Secretary, Mr. V. E. Mills; Treasurer, Mr. J. G. B. McDonald; Executive, Messrs. N. Hanlon, E. Young, E. W. Beckham, W. Pearce, V. Riley, A. A. Dobson and E. J. Jave.

Extracts from Annual Report.

In presenting the annual report and balance sheet for the year ending 1937-1938, we are pleased to report a satisfactory season.

The Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co. handled their largest pack in the history of the company. As also did S. J. Perry & Co. from their Shepparton Packing Shed.

The continued increase in quantities handled in these two main markets for members' fruit is very gratifying, and we hope it will be continued with profitable results to all concerned. The best thanks of members are recorded to the cannery directors and officials. Further extension of the electricity supply in the area have taken place. Drainage has extended, more gravel roads laid down, and a further quantity of bitumen surfacing carried out.

Great regret was expressed at the retirement of Mr. McDonald as President, which is a serious loss to the Association. He had been President for 17 years, and during the term of his leadership the Association rose from obscurity to be probably one of the most successful primary producers' organisations in Australia, and we join with members in extending to him the best thanks of all the Shepparton fruitgrowers for what he has accomplished on their behalf.

Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co.

This season the cannery processed the greatest tonnage of fruit in its

history. Owing to various reasons, some hold up of deliveries occurred during the Pullar Cling period, but apart from this no trouble was experienced as far as deliveries were concerned. A greater quantity of W.B.C. Pears was processed and we hope to see a further increase on last year's pack of this variety.

Export Pears.

The pack of the late export Pears, handled by S. J. Perry & Co., still continues to increase from year to year, and it is estimated within a few years we should produce in the vicinity of 300,000 cases for the overseas markets. To handle this large pack considerable extensions will be necessary to existing cool storage and packing space facilities. Since last season several thousand lug boxes have been purchased and these should be ample to meet with our requirements for the coming season.

Welcome Home to Cr. A. W. Fairley.

A welcome home dinner was tendered to Cr. A. W. Fairley by the Borough Council and Shepparton Irrigators' Association, Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of the Shepparton Fruit Preserving Co., who has just returned from Britain and America as a member of the trade delegation for canned fruits.

In reply to the toast of his health, Cr. Fairley said that he could not say they had gained all they hoped or that they had made sure of the British market. But having secured the preference he would be very surprised if it was now taken away. They had a lot to be thankful for.

The delegation had done all it could to look after the interest of the industry. It had a difficult situation to face, and he wanted to say that all times the official delegation were approachable.

English Market.

Referring to the English marketing of canned fruit in Great Britain, Cr. Fairley stated that in recent years Australian canned fruits had increased considerably, and this year a million and a half cases would be marketed in Britain. After five years of orderly marketing, Australian canned fruits were a definite factor on the British market. Grade for grade Australian Peaches were equal to American.

American Conditions.

Conditions in America were going to make the position bad for Australia. This year 8,350,000 cases of Peaches had been processed in America by canners with Government assistance and growers had not received enough to pay for the picking.

There was a feeling in America that the position was only a temporary one.

Realising the competition we are up against, particularly from other countries which are subsidised by their Governments, concluded Cr. Fairley, we must fight for the existing preferences, which are the very life blood of the canned fruit industry.

Orchards in the Goulbourn Valley are looking particularly well and free from insect pests after having received the first irrigation for the season.

Peaches and Pears are carrying satisfactory crops. But Apricots are disappointing: there will only be a light crop.

Drought conditions still prevail, and crop and pastures, are drying up in the dry areas, whereas in the irrigated districts, where crop and pastures received their first watering in late September, there is such a marked contrast; which brings home to us the great national importance of irrigation to the State, especially in drought years.

The Shepparton Centenary Celebrations passed off very successfully, thousands of people attended.

The decorations in the town were beautiful, especially the town hall and the streets, which were decorated with Flowering Peach trees.

The Prime Minister, The Right Hon. J. Lyons, opened the Centenary Celebrations, and Lord Gowrie, the Governor-General of Australia, paid a special visit to Shepparton and opened the Grand National Show.

LEETON CANNERY.

Progress Reported at Annual Meeting.

AT the annual meeting of Leeton Fruitgrowers' Co-operative Society, the President, Mr. A. G. Enticknap made a comprehensive report on the year's operations, which were regarded as very satisfactory and indicated that good progress had been made.

The report referred to the disturbing factors that had entered into the canned fruit market since July, the chief being the big surplus of American fruit. This, however, was regarded as a temporary difficulty, which would be overcome in due course.

Reference was made to difficulties in connection with the shipment of citrus to New Zealand, and the arrangement under which more satisfactory conditions were brought about.

The cannery had been well supported by district growers, and high praise had been won for the pack. The executive had made progress with Asparagus experiments, but strongly advised that nothing but the best quality was worth growing. Difficulty had been experienced in securing supplies of canning Tomatoes, but the new arrangement for group supplies was expected to overcome it this season. Prospects for the development of Grapefruit canning were good, provided that a high quality of product was maintained.

PINEAPPLE GROWERS.

Protection League Formed in Queensland.

The newly formed Palmwoods branch of the Pineapple Producers' Protection League was held recently, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. J. L. Smith; Vice-President, Mr. J. L. Fletcher; Secretary, Mr. J. McKee; Treasurer, Mr. J. Brownjohn; Executive Committee, Messrs. J. Brownjohn, W. Atkinson, W. Cranny, D. Spackman, A. E. Bond.

It was decided to organise a mass meeting of growers from all areas, with a view to appointing a delegation to seek the co-operation of the Minister for Agriculture in giving effect to the League's policy.

Mr. B. H. Corser, M.H.R., has written to the President of the Palmwoods branch congratulating the members of the League "on their desire and determination in forming a control by growers of the Pineapple industry. I trust the outcome," he added, "will result in a more satisfactory, economic, and marketing condition, and certainly better than that which has suddenly been revealed to growers."

TOMATOES FOR CANNING.

San Marzana Favored on M.I.A.

Important experiments with interesting results have been conducted on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to determine the value of initial applications and side dressings to Tomatoes grown for canning. The variety used was San Marzana, an egg-shaped Tomato, which has proved to be very superior, both in color and solid content to any other Tomato tested. Another excellent point about the San Marzana is that owing to the solidity of the flesh the fruit can be shipped even in the height of Summer in lug boxes to the Sydney market without any deterioration.

The outcome of the tests is that in nearly every case the use of side dressings increased the yields far beyond the value of the manure applied. The highest yield was 19 tons 3 cwt. to the acre, which was obtained by using 700 lbs. of P11 mixture (six parts superphosphate and one part sulphate of ammonia) as a basal application, and then side-dressing with 280 lb. of a mixture of four parts super and one part sulphate of ammonia. The yield of the corresponding plot, which received no side-dressing, was 15 tons, or a difference of 4 tons 3 cwt. In nearly every case the side-dressing showed increased yields, in one case the increase being 7 tons per acre.

The value of the manurial treatment can be calculated on the basis that the Tomatoes realise £5 a ton delivered at the local railway station.

A frost in the Derwent Valley, Southern Tasmania, reduced Apple crop prospects.

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Canned Fruit Notes—Continued

"Big Apple" Butter

AMERICANS' SEIZE ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITY.

BIG APPLE is a name that has a nation-wide popularity in dancing circles and tremendous publicity behind it in the press. The Von Allmen Preserving Company, Louisville, saw the opportunity to attach some of this popularity in the merchandising of a new brand of Apple butter in the low-price market.

The initial reception of their "Big Apple" Imitation Apple Butter indicates that they were very astute in their selection of this popular designation as a brand name. In addition to its dance significance, the name suggests generous quantity and also enables them logically to use a large and delicious looking Apple as a trademark illustration in the label.

This illustration is a legitimate suggestion of the quality and good flavor of the product, and is in no way misleading inasmuch as the product is made from Apples of good quality and is labelled "Imitation" Apple butter only because it is not cooked the full length of time specified by the U.S. Federal Trade Regulations for products bearing the label "pure Apple butter."

The merchandising of the new product has been aided not only by its

popular brand name, but also by the general attractiveness of the package. The Von Allmen Company has adopted for this item the new "Common Sense" jar recently designed and produced by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo. This light weight jar with its narrow shoulder and wide mouth offers convenience in use as well as facility of handling in the filling line. The one-piece vacuum cap, and the attractive band label placed around the base of the jar provide pleasing balance and offer ample display of the product in the space between the cap and label.

The Von Allmen Company has placed considerable advertising behind the low-priced Apple butter, the programme having started with a number of teaser ads. playing on the popularity of the brand name with such phrases as, "Wait and See the Way Von Allmen Preserving Company Does the Big Apple!"

The manufacture and marketing of Apple butter may well prove a sound proposition for some enterprising packer in Australia. The public is familiar with Lemon, Peanut and other flavors in bottled "butter," but the use of Apples has been neglected.

CANNED FRUIT PREFERENCES.

Not to be Removed by Canada.

Mr. A. W. Fairley, managing director of the Shepparton Fruit Preserving Company, who was one of the trade delegation overseas, stated at a welcome home dinner in Shepparton that he was confident that the present 15 per cent. preference on Australian canned fruits in the Canadian market would not be lifted. Although he believed that some Empire preferences would have to be given away, he felt certain that there would be no reduction in the preference on Australian canned Apricots, Peaches and Pears.

Mr. Fairley issued a warning that because of the huge carry-over of Californian canned Peaches, and the failure of the growers and packers there to reach an agreement for the limitation of this year's pack, lower prices were inevitable. He said that Californian growers had received only 5 dollars 50 cents (approx. 22/-) per ton for their Peaches and 7.15 dollars to 15 dollars for Pears, and the result was that canned Peaches were being sold at ridiculous prices, as low as one dollar ten cents f.o.b.; this was certain to have an effect on prices to be paid to growers in Australia in the coming season.

CANNED FRUIT EXPORTS.

A summary of the export of canned fruits from Australia, issued by Australian Canned Fruits Board, shows that from the beginning of the season (January 1) to September 30, the total of 1,525,796 cases was exported.

The totals for the various fruits were as follows:—Apricots, 195,204; Peaches, 785,309; Pears, 481,442; Fruit Salad, 6,154; Pineapples, 57,677.

It is interesting to note the destinations of the consignments. The United Kingdom took 1,367,870 cases, New Zealand 67,308, Canada 73,321, the East 12,909, and miscellaneous 4,378.

Of the 785,309 cases of Peaches, no less than 707,951 cases went to the United Kingdom, which also took 470,812 of the 481,442 cases of Pears. Of 195,204 cases of Apricots, 167,420 cases also went to the United Kingdom. Canada absorbed 334,108 cases of the total of 57,677 compared with 21,632 to the United Kingdom. Whereas the latter took only 255 cases of fruit salad, Canada took 4,583 and the East 1,125 cases.

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Australian Apple and Pear Council

Annual Conference, Sydney, October 11-14, 1938

Empire Preferences — Shipping and Freight — Moisture Content in Cases
Weight of Fruit — Uniform Packing — Bounty for 1938 — Quotas — Publicity

THE annual Conference of the Australian Apple and Pear Council was held in the Commonwealth Bank Building, Pitt-street, Sydney, from October 11 to 14, 1938.

There were present:—

President: Mr. J. B. Mills.

Vice-President: Mr. J. H. Astell.

Tasmania: Messrs. D. E. Ryan, R. H. Thompson, J. R. Abel, T. Burnaby, E. Norris, R. W. Humphreys, C. H. Cane, J. P. Piggott, A. E. Bull and A. J. Honey.

Victoria: Messrs. G. W. Brown, F. Moore, H. M. McLean, A. S. Harrison, F. R. Mellor and F. Cave.

Western Australia: Messrs. J. McN. Martin, H. W. Soothill, W. P. Scott, R. M. Carter and F. Simper.

New South Wales: Messrs. H. V. Smith, J. W. Blick.

South Australia: Messrs. J. B. Randall and P. R. B. Searcy.

Queensland: Mr. B. Flewell-Smith.

Department of Commerce: Messrs. S. Dusing, E. N. Robinson and W. M. Carne.

State Horticultural Officers: Messrs. H. Barnes (Qld.), G. W. Wickens (W.A.), J. M. Ward (Vic.), A. G. Strickland (S.A.), P. H. Thomas and S. H. Grueber (Tas.), H. Broadfoot (N.S.W.), D. D. Atkins (N.S.W.).

Secretary: R. E. Boardman.

Visitors included Messrs. C. W. Frost, M.H.R. (Tas.), W. Young (Vic.), A. H. Marshall (Tas.), L. J. Jenkins, P. S. MacDermott, J. W. McKenzie, and others.

Resolutions Committee: Messrs. H. W. Soothill and J. P. Piggott were appointed a Resolutions Committee on the motion of Messrs. Astell and Humphreys.

Trade With the East Committee: The Committee to deal with the trade of the East was appointed as follows: Messrs. K. Weeding (Deputy A. S. Harrison), G. W. Brown, R. M. Carter, F. Simper, P. R. B. Searcy, B. Flewell-Smith, J. R. Abel (Deputy D. E. Ryan), R. W. Humphreys and J. W. Blick. The Committee to meet at 4.15 p.m. on Wednesday, October 12.

Australian Markets Committee: It was decided that the Australian Markets Committee meet at 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, October 12.

Official Opening: The Chairman, in introducing Hon. A. D. Reid (N.S.W.) Minister for Agriculture, to open the Conference, spoke of the developments in fruit marketing in Australia and overseas, and the great importance of New South Wales in relation to fruit distribution in Australia.

In officially opening the Conference, Major Reid apologised for the unavoidable absence of Sir Earle Page (Federal Minister for Commerce) and Hon. A. G. Cameron (Assistant Minister).

Continuing, Major Reid spoke of increased storage facilities in England for British grown Apples, increased competition from other countries, the need for the continued reduction of varieties of Apples exported to the United Kingdom, and further im-

provements in the pack. The steady improvement in the Australian pack was very pleasing. The investigational work being carried out by the State Departments of Agriculture in conjunction with the C.S.I.R. was very important. He believed that the work of the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture was appreciated. Hope was expressed for good results from the Fruit Industry Inquiry now being conducted in N.S.W.

In moving a vote of thanks, Mr. Astell stated he believed the N.S.W. Fruit Industry Inquiry would yield beneficial results. In seconding, Mr. G. W. Brown stated that while the value of export was known, the increased importance of marketing in Australia was now being increasingly realised. He thanked the N.S.W. Government for their assistance in last season's Publicity Campaign. Two important matters were now facing the industry from the Federal sphere: (1) The Control Bill; (2) The need for knowledge of the decisions regarding Ottawa Agreement.

Mr. H. V. Smith apologised for the absence of Mr. A. E. Herring.

Financial Statement: Mr. Carter presented the balance sheet showing the Council's finances and explained the items. The statement was adopted, and accounts passed for payment on the motion of Messrs. Carter and Brown.

Budget: Mr. Carter submitted the budget for 1939, which included provision for the sending of delegate to London, if necessary, in connection with Empire preferences, and provision for administration of Australian Markets Committee Publicity Campaign.

The budget was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Blick and Cave.

Empire Preferences: By consent of the meeting, this item was taken in Committee.

Mr. Soothill detailed the discussions at the Executive the previous day, and the reason for providing in the budget for the sending of a delegate

earliest opportunity the viewpoint of the Federal Government following the return of the Australian Trade delegation."

Mr. Brown, in seconding, stated that competition was increasing in England, particular from Empire sources. From 1924 to 1928, the average production of Apples in Empire countries had increased by 12,000,000 bushels.

Mr. W. Young, one of the Canned Fruit representatives at the recent Empire Trade discussion in London, was invited to address the meeting.

Mr. Young said that delegates were bound to secrecy with regard to the present stage of the trade discussions. Continuing, he spoke of the vast quantities of fruit received in England from all parts of the world, and the necessity for Australia to continuously improve her packs.

In answer to Mr. Ryan regarding Apple and Pear representation at the Empire Trade discussions, the Chair-



The 1938 Conference of the Australian Apple and Pear Council in session.

The vote of thanks was carried with applause and the Minister responded.

Welcome to Mr. Frost, M.P.: The Chairman extended a cordial welcome to Mr. C. W. Frost, M.H.R. (Tasmania) who represented a large fruit-growing constituency.

Death of Mr. H. G. Colombie: The Chairman stated that the industry had suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. H. G. Colombie, whose services had been of great value. It was decided to place in the minutes a record of appreciation of his services. Delegates stood in silence as a tribute of respect.

Apologies: Mr. Dusing stated that it had been impossible for Mr. H. Thomson to attend the present Conference.

The Chairman spoke in terms of appreciation of Mr. Thomson's many services in providing the needed link between the Council and the Department.

to London, if necessary, when vital conferences might be held re the Anglo-American Trade Treaty and its relation to any possible revision of the preferences under the Ottawa Agreement. At the moment the stage of the negotiations regarding the Anglo-American Trade Treaty was not known, and it would appear that no information would be available until the British and U.S.A. Governments decided to announce any terms agreed. He felt that provision should be made for the President, who had successfully conducted previous negotiations, to be available to go to London at the appropriate time.

He moved in accordance with the Executive decision:

"That the Executive be requested to take such steps as may become necessary to safeguard the interests of Australia in respect of any situation arising out of the Anglo-American Trade Treaty discussions, and in particular to seek at the

man restated the official assurance in respect of the Commonwealth's attitude at the deputation to the Prime Minister in March, when Sir Earle Page and Hon. A. G. Cameron were also present; the Prime Minister stated there was no necessity for his (the Chairman's) attendance at the Empire Trade Conference in London, as any decision regarding trade revision would be made at Canberra. So far he (the Chairman) had not been called into consultation, and under the circumstances he could not visualise any change in the present preferences for the coming season. It was very important, however, that information be made available in order that forward buying and business generally could be conducted with confidence.

Mr. Thompson confirmed the Chairman's remarks. Everything possible had been done by the Council, and the responsibilities in this connection were with the Federal Ministers.

Mr. Piggott stated he viewed these matters very seriously. Another vital aspect was that of the proposed Control Bill, which he opposed—this having emanated from Governmental sources and not from the growers; this had a vital bearing on matters of policy.

The resolution was carried.

Shipping and Freight: The Chairman reported that Item 8A on the agenda (Bill of Lading Clauses) had been deleted after discussion by the Executive.

At the instance of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association, there was a discussion on the subject of arrival dates of fruit steamers in U.K. Mr. Brown directed attention to the need for the best possible spread in U.K. for fruit carrying steamers. The 1938 season was probably the best to date, this having a bearing on improved prices. He moved:

"That the importance of the spread of arrivals be again urged upon O.S.R.A. with a request for a continued effort in this direction."

Mr. Cave seconded.

Mr. Carter said that by adequately spaced arrival, gluts could be avoided.

Mr. Cane stated this matter was linked up with the question of maturity of fruit for shipment.

Mr. Simper spoke of the necessity for best loading dates to lift varieties in their proper season.

Mr. Soothill displayed a chart prepared by the Department of Commerce showing arrival dates in the seasons 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938. This showed the better arrivals in 1938, concurrently with improved results.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Carter moved—

"That the O.S.R.A. be requested to release the February, March and April programmes simultaneously, and in ample time to allow shippers to make satisfactory arrangements."

"That the Executive be requested to arrange with the O.S.R.A. the renewal of the cash discount on freight."

"That the O.S.R.A. be informed of the vital necessity of providing

adequate space at suitable dates for Liverpool, Glasgow and Continental ports and urged to meet Shippers' requirements."

In seconding, Mr. Humphreys spoke of the necessity for more direct steamers to Liverpool. It had happened that when fruit was sent to Hull, London and Liverpool, in that order, two weeks elapsed between discharge at Hull and discharge at Liverpool. The order should be reversed, Liverpool being made the first port of call.

A letter was read from the Liverpool Fruit Brokers' Association, directing attention to the importance of Liverpool as a distributive centre, the periods of glut and famine which so often prevailed in Liverpool as far as Australian Apples and Pears were concerned, the necessity for a more regular flow of supplies and the desirability of more vessels making Liverpool their first port of discharge.

Mr. Ryan asked if anything could be done in order that growers should get the full benefit of freight reduction.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Moore moved, Mr. Cane seconded—

"That O.S.R.A. be requested to provide adequate space for both Pears and Apples for Southampton, and if possible to arrange for fortnightly sailings for that port."

Mr. Piggott said that whereas Southampton was suitable as a port of entry for Pears, it was not suitable for large cargoes of Apples.

Mr. Blick spoke favorably of the wharfrage and railage facilities at Southampton.

There was discussion as to the advisability of deleting the word "Apples" from the resolution. The Chairman stated that the word "Adequate" in the resolution would apply to the forecast requirements.

The resolution in its original form was carried.

Mr. Ryan moved—

"That O.S.R.A. be requested to ensure the efficiency of fruit carriage in suitable vessels."

He referred to bad carriage in the "Stirlingshire" and "Tecoma Star," which adversely affected the tone of the market for other cargoes.

Mr. E. Norris seconded.

The Chairman reported that correspondence had been received from the National Fruit Trade Federation, London, in this connection.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Soothill moved—

"That O.S.R.A. be requested to include Port Said in the zones covered by A.O.T.A. Agreement."

This, he stated, was the preliminary requisite step for arranging O.S.R.A. to provide refrigerated holds for fruit for discharge at Port Said.

Mr. Simper in seconding stated that only the hardiest varieties could now be sent to Port Said as deck cargo as the journey was 21 days, including the voyage through the tropics. By sending better varieties in refrigerated space the market could be extended.

The motion was carried.

Conference Adjourned at 12.25 p.m.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
OCTOBER 11, 1938.

Conference Resumed at 2.15 p.m.

State Supervising Officers' Report.

Mr. Carne submitted a report of the Conference of the State Supervising Officers, which was dealt with as follows:—

Moisture Content in Cases: The report stated that:

Considerable trouble was experienced again with unseasoned timber in dump boxes in Tasmania. The Department had at work two "Blinker" testing instruments, which were set to indicate the prescribed 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. moisture. In approximately 80 per cent. of the dumps and the poorer type standard boxes made of hardwood, the readings indicated very considerably above these percentages.

The Tasmanian State Supervising Officer reports that 36,048 boxes had to be reconditioned on account of unseasoned timber.

After discussion the Chairman stated that growers generally would know that the Commerce Department now had effective methods for checking the moisture content of

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Australian Apple and Pear Council's Report (Cont.)

cases which would be applied in the more complete application of regulations subsequently.

Weight of Fruit in Boxes: The State Supervising Officers' report stated as follows:—

At its last conference, the Australian Apple and Pear Council agreed that a minimum weight of 40 lbs. should be prescribed for the "Standard Apple" and "Standard Pear" boxes.

It is evident that improvement in the packing of Australian Apples and Pears now justifies bringing the weight minimum nearer to North American and Canadian practice.

The weight of Pears contained in the "long Pear box" has been at least equal to that of the "standard" box, and it is considered advisable to now prescribe a minimum weight for that box also.

The State Supervising Officers are in agreement therefore that a minimum weight of 42 lbs. should be prescribed for the "standard Apple," "Standard Pear" and "Long Pear" boxes.

There was full discussion as to the kind of timber used in cases, the extent of the bulge, use of the Crown pack, the adoption of a uniform packing chart, etc.

Mr. Ryan moved:—

"That adoption of the recommendation of the State Supervising Officers in respect of minimum weights be deferred until the S.S.O.'s co-ordinate the State packing charts and state the varieties and sizes which are regarded as acceptable as exceptions."

Mr. Norris seconded.

In reply to a question, Mr. Carne stated that regulations as to minimum weights would not apply to normally light fruit, nor the larger sizes. There was a consensus of opinion that by the adoption of approved packing charts the minimum weight of 42 lbs. was easily achieved with most varieties; the average nett weight was higher.

The Chairman stated there was serious dissatisfaction in England because of the absence of a uniform packing chart, involving legal implications. Mr. Everard Ross had reported fully on this matter.

Mr. H. V. Smith moved as an amendment:—

"That the State Supervising Officers be requested to co-ordinate the State Packing Charts with the object of producing a standard packing chart and to report accordingly to this Conference; consideration of the recommendation for minimum weights to be resumed on receipt of such report."

The amendment was carried.

Shipment of Alfristons: The State Supervising Officers' report stated as follows:—

"It has been ascertained that it has been the practice to ship other varieties as 'Alfristons.' After the 1939 season, the Green Alfriston only will be accepted under the designation of 'Alfriston.' This decision is announced so that growers may be fully aware of the action to be taken."

Noted.

Varieties Exported: Mr. Carne stated that details had been compiled setting out the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom during the 1938 season, with particulars as to varieties.

The main findings were:—

Australia shipped 46 Apple varieties (excluding Rymer, evidently allowed export in error). Of these 29 represented 99.6 per cent. of the Apples exported and 17 only 0.4 per cent.

New Zealand shipped 30 varieties. Of these, 21 represented 99.5 per cent. of the Apples exported and 9 only 0.5 per cent.

Australia and New Zealand, together shipped 57 varieties. Of these 24 represented 97.4 per cent. of the combined export and 33 only 2.6 per cent.

The number of varieties from Australia (not shipped from N.Z.) could be readily reduced by 12 without having any appreciable effect on the quantity of fruit available for export.

The varieties Coleman and Jubilee should certainly be removed from the export list. The quantities during the last three seasons, all to United Kingdom, have been:—

	1936.	1937.	1938.	Mean.
Coleman	123	126	53	101
Jubilee	47	183	11	80

The varieties from Australia, with less than 3,000 boxes were: Prince Alfred (2,700); Reinette de Canada (2,400); Nickajack (1,900); Aust. Beauty (Tas.) (1,300); Aust. Beauty (S.A.) (1,200); Wellington (1,200); Schroeder (735); King Cole (655); Mobbs Codlin (500); Stayman (374); W.W. Pearmain (300); McIntosh Red (45); Coleman (53); Jubilee (11).

Visits by State Supervising Officers to United Kingdom: The S.S.O.'s report stated:—

"In 1936 and 1937, the Australian Apple and Pear Council expressed the opinion that arrangements should be made for the State Supervising Officers to visit the United Kingdom in rotation.

"The Commonwealth Government viewed the proposal sympathetically and has offered to contribute one half of the cost.

"Communications were addressed to the State Governments on the matter and their replies are now under consideration." Noted.

The desire was expressed that State Supervising Officers should visit London.

Crown Pack: Mr. Carne reported that further investigations had been made with regard to the "crown" pack. The use of this method was extending with satisfactory results, Queensland being the only State where any doubt was being expressed.

Pear Varieties—Abbreviations: Mr. Carne reported that the abbreviations for the varieties would be: Beurre Bosc, Bosc; B. d'Anjou, Anjou; and B. Hardy, Hardy.

Spread of Varieties: Mr. Carne submitted a report showing the spread of varieties exported, including Jonathan: February 18 to June 15 (117 days); Cleos. and Granny Smiths: February 18 to June 22 (124 days); Dunns: February 18 to June 27 (129 days); and others with shorter varietal spread down to Alexander: 42 days and W.P.M.: 29 days. The report gave details of 43 varieties with comments on each variety.

The Chairman said the Conference appreciated the useful and constructive work of the State Supervising Officers.

Grading Regulations: Mr. Ryan moved:—

"That there be no alteration in the export regulations for the 1939 season."

He stated he was particularly anxious that as there would be no further elimination of Apple varieties till 1940, a similar provision should be made for Pears.

Mr. Thompson, in seconding, stated that it was unwise to alter regulations too frequently. The regulations were not at a workable stage, and alterations were upsetting to growers.

Mr. Moore pointed out that in accordance with the resolution carried at the Executive meeting in June and embodied in the annual report, there would be no further reduction in Pear varieties in the 1939 season.

After further discussion, and in view of other items on the agenda, Messrs. Ryan and Thompson agreed to the withdrawal of this resolution.

Mr. Carter moved:—

"That steps be taken to ensure an adequate inspection of fruit for export, and a uniform interpretation of the regulations by inspectors."

He stated that fruit exported was regarded abroad as "Australian" apart from State boundaries, but there were differences in the interpretation of the regulations in the several States. While appreciating the appointment of a Co-ordinating Officer, he felt this action had not gone far enough. There were insufficient inspectors. This Council did not receive reports by the Co-ordinating Officer.

Mr. Simper seconded.

Mr. Piggott contended that there was now a reasonable interpretation of the regulations as evidenced by the great improvement in the pack over recent years.

Mr. H. V. Smith supported the resolution; the inspection should be in the packing house. The rejection of fruit at ship's side only antagonised growers without effecting the needed educational work. He spoke of the fruit packing system adopted in U.S.A. with their long lines of standardised fruit. Their fruit was standardised on quality and not on a blemish tolerance. Continuing, Mr. Smith stated he understood that Australian packing houses were to be licensed, but so far apparently this project had not been gone on with.

Mr. Carne stated that the Co-ordinating Officer submitted confidential reports to the Department of Commerce. The Conferences of State Supervising Officers were achieving uniformity. In America the inspection was paid for by the packing houses not by the Government.

The resolution was carried.

Conference rose at 5.20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1938.

Conference resumed at 10.15 a.m. The first item being to consider the report of the Committee which had commenced its session at 9 a.m.

Definition of "Sound": Mr. Carne reported that the definition of "sound" was recommended as follows:—

"'Sound' in relation to fresh fruit means not over-ripe, not soft nor wilted; free from disease and from excessive bruising or physical injuries affecting the keeping qualities."

This was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Searcy and Humphreys.

Certification of Packs: Mr. Soot-hill moved:—

"That the Department of Commerce be requested to discontinue the practice of the past season when certain selected packs were specially certified after inspection at the packing sheds and to delete the regulation providing for such special certification."

He stated that while commending the Department for its endeavors to improve the quality of the pack, the effect of issuing special certification of certain packs was in the nature of unfair discrimination; such certified packs might be used to gain trade advantages. If carried further it would mean that competing co-operative and proprietary packing houses would be put to the added expense of providing inspectors. Sufficient qualified inspectors were not available for growers as well as central packing sheds. Much remained to be done in improving the general pack and not specifically making the good packs better.

Mr. Carter in seconding, stated that the weakness in the departmental experiment was the issuing of the special certificate.

There was a full discussion in which most of the delegates took part.

Mr. Blick submitted an amendment favoring increased shed inspection, but deleting the clause dealing with the issuing of the certificate.

After further discussion and valuable information from departmental officers, both the resolution and the amendment were withdrawn and Mr. Soot-hill submitted a further resolution as follows:—

"That the Department of Commerce be requested to discontinue the practice of giving special certification on the label or otherwise to certain packs of Apples and Pears, and to delete that portion of regulation 13 following the words 'preparation of the fruit' in the third and fourth lines, but that no exception is taken to the inclusion by the Department of a private mark designed for identification only."

Mr. Carter seconded.

Mr. Ward and other Departmental Officers, stated in reply to questions, that the final responsibility for passing fruit for export would rest, as at present, with the State Supervising Officers.

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The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Blick then moved—

"That the Department of Commerce be congratulated upon and urged to continue and intensify its efforts to improve packing standards by an extension of supervision in packing sheds and by extension of instruction to growers."

Mr. Soothill seconded.

Carried unanimously.

Gazetted of Regulations: Mr. Soothill moved—

"That the Department of Commerce be requested to gazette not later than December 15, any regulations or amendments arising out of the recommendations made by the Council at its annual meeting." Mr. Blick seconded.

Mr. Carne stated he understood it was impossible for the regulations to be issued by the date suggested owing to the sitting of Parliament and the services of the Parliamentary draftsmen and printer not being available.

Mr. Soothill stated that it was quite essential that the regulations be

gazetted promptly and not be deferred as had been suggested. Unless Conference decisions were gazetted and made operative there would always be the lag of a year in the implementing of Conference decisions.

The resolution was carried.

Trade Descriptions: A letter was read from Mr. H. Thomson (Department of Commerce) pointing out certain difficulties which had arisen in regard to fruit from one State being exported from another State, the name of the State of production not being marked on the package.

Mr. Ryan moved—

"That this Council approves of the name of the State of production being included in the trade description."

In reply to Mr. Carter, Mr. Grueber (Tasmania) stated it would fulfill requirements if the name of the State of production were conspicuously branded on the label by means of a rubber stamp, thus the printing of the name of the State of production on labels would not be necessary.

Mr. Blick seconded.

The motion was carried.

Pear Committee: A Pear Committee was appointed as follows:—Messrs. H. V. Smith, F. Moore, J. McN. Martin, J. B. Randell, D. E. Ryan and A. S. Harrison.

Australian Markets Committee: The Australian Markets Committee was appointed as follows:—Messrs. J. B. Randell, F. Moore, G. W. Brown, F. Cave, H. W. Soothill, J. W. Blick, H. V. Smith, D. E. Ryan, J. H. Astell, T. Burnaby and Flewell-Smith co-opting Mr. L. J. Jenkins (N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries).

Conference rose at 12.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
OCTOBER 12, 1938.

Conference Resumed at 7.45 p.m.

Trade with the East.

(Report of Trade with the East Committee held till next issue.)

At the instance of Messrs. Soothill and McLean a cordial vote of thanks was extended to the Eastern

Trades Committee, with special reference to Messrs. Carter, Brown and Blick.

Mr. Brown reported that delegates had been appointed to wait on the shipping companies dealing with the Eastern trade.

Uniform Packing Chart: Mr. P. H. Thomas (Tas.) reported that a uniform packing chart for Apples had been agreed to.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. R. H. Thompson, H. V. Smith, R. W. Humphreys, H. M. McLean, W. P. Scott, G. W. Brown and J. B. Randell, was appointed to report on the chart and present a report the following morning.

Pear Export: Mr. Moore submitted the report of the Pear Committee as follows:—

"By a majority decision we submit the following recommendations to Conference:—

(1) The following varieties of Pears be eliminated from the export list after the 1939 export season—

Black Achan
Howell
Marie Louise
Doyenne Bossuch
Lemon Bergamot
Vicar of Winkfield
William Bon Chretien
Winter Bartlett
Giblin's Seedling
Beurre Bretonneau
Middleton
Keiffer

In respect to the W.B.C. variety the States of South Australia and Tasmania are opposed to the elimination of this variety.

(2) That the attention of the Commerce Department be drawn to fact that this Council decided at its Conference in 1937 to include the Broom Park variety in the export list for the Continent only.

(3) That the resolution relating to the elimination of Pear varieties which was passed at the Executive meeting held on June 21 be confirmed by Conference.

No alterations are proposed in regard to Grading Regulations, etc."

[The resolution carried at the June, 1938, meeting of the Executive was as follows: "That constituent members of this Council be notified that no decision by the Council for the elimination from shipment of any variety of Pear shall be operative in respect of the shipping season immediately following the Council's decision."]

Mr. Moore moved the adoption of the report. Mr. McLean seconded.

Mr. Simper supported on the understanding that the elimination of varieties referred to shipments for U.K. only.

Mr. Ryan moved as an amendment—

"That the varieties 'Giblin's Seedling,' 'Beurre Bretonneau' and 'Middleton' be not eliminated before the 1941 season."

Mr. Humphreys seconded subject to Mr. Ryan including "Keiffer" in his resolution.

Mr. Ryan consented.

Mr. H. V. Smith supported the resolution. He said that he was impressed by the fact revealed that in three years' time there would be an additional 250,000 cases of "Pack-hams," "Josephine" and "Wir'er

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Australian Apple and Pear Council's Report—(Continued)

Nelis" Pears available for export from the Goulburn Valley in Victoria.

Mr. Randell stated that he would support the amendment if the mover would include W.B.C. in his motion.

Mr. Ryan agreed.

There was a vigorous debate regarding the commercial qualities and quantities of the five varieties mentioned for export, it being contended that it would be a mistake to eliminate them while good prices were being received on the British market.

Mr. Brown stated that the building up of the Pear industry depended upon getting the good varieties known in British markets. This was only possible when substantial quantities of good varieties went forward. "Keiffers" had been sold to the public as "Williams" and "Black Achan" as "Winter Nelis."

Mr. Soothill supported the resolution. W.B.C. was quite uncertain as an export Pear: A bad shipment depressed the market for other varieties. "W.B.C." was eminently suitable for the local market and for canning. He said both "Keiffer" and "W.B.C." were a menace to the good name of Australia, the former because of its being retailed as "W.B.C."

Mr. Astell (Vice-Pres.) urged more gradual reduction in elimination of varieties for export. Some varieties were gradually eliminating themselves.

Mr. Norris told the extent to which re-working was going on and considered it most unwise to press for further elimination at this stage.

Mr. Moore quoted London reports advocating the elimination of varieties despite last season's prices. The British consumer had to be considered. It should be remembered that all the varieties mentioned could be exported in 1939 as the elimination did not apply until 1940.

Mr. Randell stated that after consideration he was willing to withdraw the request for the retention of W.B.C.

By consent of the meeting, Mr. Ryan limited his resolution to the three varieties as originally submitted.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by five votes to seven. (Only growers voting.)

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put and carried by seven votes to five. (Only growers voting.)

Australian Markets Committee: Mr. Soothill submitted interim report of the meeting of the Australian Markets Committee. Arrangements were in hand for the effective functioning of Committees in each of the States. Particularly with regard to New South Wales, a Conference had been convened to meet the Executive of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries and others interested, on the following Friday afternoon. This would have particularly reference to the constitution of the N.S.W. Committee and the possibility of collecting finance from growers through

account sales. The matter of the gazettal of grading regulations as decided at the December (1937) Grading Conference was also under review.

Better Handling: Mr. McLean moved, Mr. Moore seconded—

"That this Council request the National Fruit and Potato Trade Federation to press for more careful handling of fruit during discharge at U.K. ports."

Carried unanimously.

The Conference rose at 10 p.m.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1938.

The Chairman, Mr. Mills, extended a cordial welcome to Mr. J. R. Abel (Tasmania) who had been unable to attend earlier on account of illness.

Uniform Apple Packing Chart: Mr. Humphreys submitted the report of the Committee appointed to examine the uniform chart for Australia for Apples in the "standard" Apple box.

The following had been approved:—

Counts for "Standard" Apple Box.		Type of Fruit.					
Count.	Pack.	Rows.	Layers.	Flat.	Round.	Long.	
80	2x2	5x5	4	3½f.	3½f.	3½	
88	2x2	6x5	4	3½f.	3½f.	3½	
96	2x2	6x6	4	3½	3½	3½	
100	3x2	4x4	5	3½f.	3	3	
113	3x2	5x4	5	3f.	3	2½	
125	3x2	5x5	5	3	2½	2½f.	
133	3x2	6x5	5	2½	2½f.	2½	
150	3x2	6x6	5	2½	2½	2½	
163	3x2	7x6	5	2½f.	2½f.	2½f.	
175	3x2	7x7	5	2½	2½	—	
180	3x3	5x5	6	—	2½	2½	
188	3x2	8x7	5	2½	—	—	
198	3x3	6x5	6	2½	2½	2½	
216	3x3	6x6	6	2½f.	2½	2½f.	
234	3x3	7x6	6	2½	2½f.	2½	
252	3x3	7x7	6	2½f.	2½	—	
270	3x3	8x7	6	2½f.	2½f.	—	
288	3x3	8x8	6	2½	2½	—	
306	3x3	9x8	6	—	2½	—	
319	4x3	7x6	7	2½	—	—	
324	3x3	9x9	6	2	—	—	
343	4x3	7x7	7	2½	—	—	

f. Means full size.

Mr. Humphreys, in moving that the report be adopted, stated that the chart as drafted should meet the requirements of the trade. It has been unanimously adopted by the Committee and recommended for use in the 1939 season. It would be officially gazetted for the 1940 season.

The Committee further recommended—

"That the minimum weight for Apples be gazetted at 42 lbs. except for normally light varieties and larger sizes. The 188 count was recommended only for 'Democrat'."

Mr. Randell seconded. Carried unanimously.

Chart for Pears: Mr. Ryan asked if a uniform chart for Pears could be prepared?

Mr. Carne stated that this had been recommended to the Department. It had to be remembered that different packages were used for Pears in some States.

Mr. Soothill directed attention to the report of the S.S.O.'s Conference as dealt with at Tuesday afternoon's session, re prescribing a minimum of 42 lbs. weight for Pears in the three boxes mentioned.

Mr. Humphreys stated that the Committee had dealt with the Apple chart only.

It was decided to accept the report as dealing with Apples only.

Bounty for 1938: Mr. Brown reported on the deputation to the Prime Minister in March last, when request had been made for an increase in the bounty on 1937 shipments, a bounty for 1938, and for its prompt announcement, also for a grant for Australian publicity. The Prime Minister had declined to increase the 1937 bounty and stated that no announcement regarding the 1938 bounty would be made until the results of the export season were known. A grant of £2,000 for publicity had been made.

Mr. Ryan stated that in the conversation which he and Mr. Thompson had with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lyons held out very little hope for a bounty on the 1938 exports on the grounds that the export season had been a satisfactory one. He had also referred to the recent freight reduction.

Continuing, Mr. Ryan stated he entirely disagreed with the views expressed by the Prime Minister. Approximately 50 per cent. of Tasmanian fruit was sold forward for export at low prices. Furthermore, the freight reduction of 3d. per case had been offset by increased prices for wrapping paper, cases, strawboard, etc.

Mr. Ryan moved—

"That the Executive again approach the Federal Government for a substantial grant."

Mr. Astell seconded.

Mr. Piggott stated that the proposed grant was justified, not as a bounty, but as a grant in lieu of insufficient freight reduction.

Mr. Moore reported the Government denied that the bounty was in lieu of freight reduction.

The Chairman stated that when freights on various commodities were reduced a few years ago, and the fruit industry did not get its adequate proportion of such reduction, the understanding was that the sum of approximately £120,000 normally due to ship owners in the lessening of various Governmental charges should be made available to the fruit industry by way of a direct grant from the consolidated revenue. The Government, however, preferred to refer to its grants as "bounties," but such appeared to be definitely related to the freight situation as these grants were reduced from 6d. a case to 4d. and then 2½d., but the industry had never admitted that this was

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anything other than a grant in lieu of freight reduction.

Mr. Flewell-Smith opposed the motion, stating that Apple growers had had a satisfactory season, and that an application now might seriously affect their chances of securing a bounty when help was more specifically needed. A spirit of self help was needed, such as evidenced by Pine-apple growers taxing themselves 1/- per case to provide funds to improve their industry. The contribution of ½d. per case on Apples would yield sufficient funds for an effective publicity campaign.

Mr. Thompson said that of Tasmanian's crop of 5,000,000 many hundreds of thousands of bushels of "fancy" grade were not marketed. Further, 500,000 cases had been sold on interstate markets lower than cost price, only half the quantity exported received the benefit of the good prices in U.K. The industry had submitted itself to voluntary restriction of export. The high price of sugar seriously affected the sale of culinary Apples. He considered the fruit industry had shown a good spirit of self help.

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.

Insurance: The Chairman stated that the Executive had discussed the question of the possibility of the Underwriters' Association broadening its policy to cover the risk as had occurred this season in the breakdown of the propelling machinery of a ship which necessitated the fruit being transferred to another steamer. A second freight had been lodged for payment.

Mr. Mellor moved—

"That the Executive be requested to confer with the Marine Underwriters' Association with a view to arranging for a form of insurance which will cover expense, loss or damage resulting from disablement of the ship's propelling machinery and which may fall on the owner of the goods and that discussion be undertaken in respect of the adequacy of cover where such circumstances arise from interference with the continuity of the voyage through other reasons in respect of which the vessel is excused."

Mr. Soothill seconded. Carried.

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Survey of Ships' Cargoes: Mr. Moore moved—

"That Australian shippers be requested to urge their U.K. receivers to take action to arrange for survey of Australian Apple and Pear outturns by a common authority; and that this proposal be conveyed to the National Fruit and Potato Trade Federation with a request for support and for its initiative in implementing the proposal."

He stated it was necessary for receivers to get together in London for obtaining a better and more complete examination of cargoes in order to be in a stronger position to fight claims.

Mr. Brown, in seconding, stated that the National Fruit and Potato Trade Federation had previously been approached in this connection. Many of the receivers in the U.K. felt that their present method of handling claims was best and some did not want to change their present methods.

The motion was carried.

Empire Fruits Council: The Chairman reported that the Empire Fruits Council was functioning effectively in London. Monthly meetings were held and State Associations of this Council were furnished with copies of the minutes. This Council was represented by Mr. Everard Ross. The Empire Fruits Council was closely associated with all the work which the Australian Apple and Pear Council was doing with regard to quotas and other matters, and provided a definite link with relation to any international quota that might be proposed as a substitute for duties. Noted.

1939 Exports: The Chairman pointed out the time was rapidly approaching for arrangements for the coming season's exports, and he felt the Government should disclose needed information regarding the Ottawa Agreements which had a bearing on all phases of fruit export, and an approach to the Government either personally or by writing if necessary.

Mr. Brown moved—

"That a deputation go to Canberra immediately following this Council meeting."

Mr. Astell (Vice-Pres.), in seconding, stated that this delegation could deal with the question of the bounty, and the needed grant for advertising.

Carried.

Quotas: The Chairman outlined the difficulties which had arisen last season in connection with the policing of the quota in the several States. For one season the Government had gazetted a regulation giving authority by which the agreed quantity from Australia could be made operative, but this authority had not been renewed. The subject was hedged about with many difficulties, and he, personally, had been placed in a most unenviable position.

During the progress of the season he had contacted the N.Z. Fruit Export Control Board, suggesting a mutual increase of 2½ per cent. in the export quotas as the market position appeared to have warranted same, but New Zealand had replied adhering to the original figures.

Correspondence had been received from the National Federation in England, and the New Zealand Fruit Export Control Board regarding Australia having exceeded her quota in 1938 season.

Mr. Piggott stated no real harm had been done. The quota system was

sound and capable of effective administration. No bad effects had followed from the increase in the original figures, and even the extent by which Australia had exceeded her quota was offset by quantities consigned to the United Kingdom for re-export to the Continent.

The debate was adjourned.

Conference With O.S.R.A.: The following Committee was appointed to confer with the Overseas Shipping Representative Association at 2.30 that afternoon:—Messrs. Mills, Moore, Piggott, Humphreys, Ryan, Soothill, Carter, Searcy and Blick.

Mr. Carter reported that Committees had been appointed to confer with the Eastern trade sections of the O.S.R.A.

Conference adjourned at 12.15 p.m.

THURSDAY EVENING,
OCTOBER 13, 1938.

Conference Resumed at 8 p.m.

The Chairman reported that the Committee as appointed had met the O.S.R.A. He stated the cash rebate of 3d. per case would be available as last year. The desired improved services as set out were receiving consideration, and he thought would be agreed to provided forecasts for the shipping programme were supplied in sufficient time. The questions of freight reduction to Port Said and refrigerated tonnage for that port were under consideration.

Continuing, the Chairman stated it was probably the most satisfactory interview yet held with the O.S.R.A. The shipping programme for February and March would be issued simultaneously, together with a preliminary statement for April. He believed by the time they were ready to deal with the April programme the complete statement would be ready.

Mr. Moore directed attention to the need for the definite April programme to be made available at the earliest moment, and he thought this should be pressed for.

The Chairman agreed to keep in touch with the O.S.R.A. in this connection.

Apologies: Apologies were tendered for the absence of Messrs. Harrison and Brown, both of whom were unwell.

Publicity in U.K.: The report by Mr. A. E. Hyland, London director of Australian Trade Publicity was circulated. Details noted.

The Chairman read a letter which he had submitted to the Australian-Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, revealing the increase in the consumption of Bananas because of intensive publicity, and proposing that a portion of the Australian Apple publicity funds be pooled with similar grants from British growers and Apple suppliers from other countries into a general fund for educational propaganda to increase the consumption of Apples generally in U.K.

Mr. Moore moved, Mr. Brown seconded—

"That this Council requests the Australian-Overseas Trade Publicity Committee to use portion of the Apple advertising funds for educational propaganda—in co-operation with other Apple suppliers to increase the consumption in U.K. of Apples and Pears generally."

The resolution was carried.

Tariff on Fruit Containers: The Secretary reported that a by-law had

Australian Apple and Pear Council's Report—(Continued)

recently been issued by the Customs Department that had the effect of making dutiable such timber as was used for fruit containers where such containers were not sold with the goods; including boxes used for holding fruit in cool storage, also lug boxes and sweat boxes as used in the canned and dried fruits industries. Prior to the issuing of this regulation this timber was free of duty.

Mr. McLean moved—

"That this Council request that by-law No. 69 be amended in order to provide that timber used for cases in fruit industry operations shall not be dutiable, and shall be free from sales tax."

Mr. Randell seconded. Carried.

Australian Markets: Mr. Moore reported on the Fruit Grading Conference held in Sydney in December, 1937, when proposed grades for Apples for interstate marketing were defined. These had been accepted by the Fruit Growers' Federation of N.S.W., and he understood would be gazetted in that State. Victoria had already gazetted these regulations. He stated that he deemed this to be one of the most important matters before the Conference.

Mr. D. D. Atkins (N.S.W. Department of Agriculture) reported that an amendment of the N.S.W. Fruit Act would be necessary before the regulation could be effectively gazetted.

Mr. Ryan moved—

"That the Fruit Growers' Federation of N.S.W. be requested to arrange a joint deputation to the Minister of Agriculture in N.S.W. to promote and discuss regulations agreed to by the Interstate Grading Conference, and endorsed by the Federation in respect of the regulations applicable to the marketing of Apples in N.S.W."

Mr. Moore seconded. Carried.

It was further decided to leave the requisite action in the hands of the Australian Markets Committee.

Mr. H. Barnes, Queensland Department of Agriculture, stated that it would be possible for similar regulations to be gazetted in Queensland when the several State Departments of Agriculture were in accord.

It was resolved—

"That the Australian Markets Committee be requested on behalf of the Council to submit to the Minister for Agriculture in Queensland, the proposals of the Interstate Grading Conference for revised and uniform regulations for the sale of Apples on Australian markets, with a request for the implementing of these for the State of Queensland."

Apple and Pear Publicity: The Chairman reported that the Federal Government had declined to use their excise and sales tax powers to raise funds for Apple and Pear publicity in Australia.

The Secretary submitted the report on Apple and Pear publicity in Australia, together with reports of the State Committees in Queensland, Victoria, N.S.W., and South Australia.

Particulars were given concerning educational propaganda, distribution of Apples to schools and health talks to scholars. "Apple Week" in Melbourne (which could be extended into "Australian Apple Week"). Health week in Melbourne, when Apples were supplied to 100,000 school children under the auspices of the Education Department and the Health Association when doctors, dentists and others delivered talks on Apples and health. Both the press and radio had generously provided

opportunity for educational publicity on Apples and health.

The Chairman stated he was thoroughly convinced of the value of this work and gave instances of a definite increase in Apple consumption because of the health propaganda methods adopted. He felt sure that the extension of this programme would definitely lift Apple consumption in the Commonwealth and solve many of the problems now confronting the industry.

Sets of press clippings and propaganda material were distributed to delegates.

Mr. Martin spoke favorably of "Apple Week," which he had seen successfully operated in Victoria. He emphasised the importance of educational publicity as distinct from "advertising."

There was a full discussion in which ways and means for raising finance, including the proposal that growers should contribute an agreed sum per case to be collected through selling agents.

On the motion of Messrs. Burnaby and Randell, it was decided—

"That the Executive be authorised to arrange for a representative of the Council to visit Tasmania if invited by the Tasmanian Fruit Board to report upon and emphasise the importance of Australian market publicity conducted along correct lines."

Mr. Moore moved, Mr. Blick seconded—

"That this Council place on record its congratulations and appreciation to the State Committees for the excellent, enthusiastic and successful efforts for the improved consumption of Apples and Pears through effective propaganda."

Special reference was made to the services of Mr. F. Beet, of Vermont, Victoria, in obtaining Apples for distribution to schools in 1937, and for his services in connection with the collection and distribution of Apples in the 1937 and 1938 campaign. It was decided to send him a letter of appreciation.

On the motion of Messrs. Martin and Piggott, it was decided to place on record a resolution of appreciation to the Secretary for valued services in the publicity campaign.

Mr. Soothill moved—

"That the Commonwealth Government be urged to provide a regular annual subsidy for at least three years for Australian market publicity."

Continuing, Mr. Soothill referred to the average production of ten million cases of Apples in Australia; about half of which was exported. The industry had to face up to the loss of the German market.

An increase in Apple consumption of 20 per cent. would relieve the whole situation; whereas the Government was supplying finance for horticultural research and money for trade commissioners abroad, the need was very urgent for finance for local publicity to stabilise an industry which was of considerable importance to the Commonwealth.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the responsibilities of the producers in providing funds for publicity.

Mr. Ryan, whilst agreeing that the Federal Government had responsibilities in this connection, did not want the request for two grants to be promoted simultaneously at Canberra. The first emphasis should be to impress the Government as to the need

for a bounty—the request for a grant for advertising could be made later.

Mr. Pigott moved as an amendment—

"That this matter be referred to the Executive."

The amendment was carried.

Conference adjourned 10.15 p.m.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938.

Conference Resumed at 9.30 a.m.

Fruit Juices: Mr. H. V. Smith moved—

"That the Council investigate the possibilities of replacing synthetic drinks with pure fruit juices."

He stated that legislative action would be necessary as vested interests were strongly entrenched. Possibly this matter would have to be attended to through State legislation. The replacing of synthetic essences with pure fruit juices would provide an outlet for a tremendous quantity of the lower grade fruit.

Mr. Cave, in seconding, stated legislation was needed making it an offence to sell essences purporting to be fruit flavors unless actual fruit was used in preparing the product.

Mr. Ryan told of developments in Tasmania in the manufacture of cider and Apple vinegar.

In the discussion, appreciative reference was made to the report by Dr. T. H. Harrison dealing with the tremendous increase in the consumption on the Continent of pure fruit drinks.

It was decided to furnish delegates with a copy of Dr. Harrison's report.

The motion was carried.

The Quota System: By consent of the meeting, the Chairman invited Mr. A. H. Marshall (Clements & Marshall, Tasmania) to address the meeting.

Mr. Marshall said that with regard to the diversion to U.K. of fruit consigned to the Continent, he did not know until he arrived in Europe last year that portion of the cargo on the S.S. "Donau" had been diverted, and his firm had nothing to do with it. He had discussed this matter with the original buyers in Holland, and ascertained that owing to the deplorable condition of the markets in Holland, buyers had taken the opportunity of diverting the ship to London.

With regard to the "Port Campbell" this year, his firm had sold about 2,000 cases to Hamburg, and some to a firm in Amsterdam, but he did not know until quite recently that the fruit had been landed at Hull. His firm had nothing to do with the diversion.

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Continuing, Mr. Marshall congratulated the Conference on the excellent tone of the debates. He was particularly interested in the question of publicity, and his firm would supply a hundred boxes of Apples for distribution of schools.

After discussion of various phases, Mr. Moore moved—

"That Conference accept the principle of the continuance of the quota, and that the total figure to be shipped to the United Kingdom be fixed."

"That the formula on which allocation will be made between States be referred to the Executive."

Mr. Brown seconded.

A lengthy discussion issued as to the basis of the quota, its operation as a qualitative restriction, the supplying of the quantity deemed to be a reasonable absorptive power of the British market, the equality of sacrifice in the several States, etc.

Mr. Soothill moved as an amendment—

"That this Conference accept the principle of the continuance of a quota and that decisions as to quantities and procedure be referred to the Executive for attention when crop prospects can be reasonably reliably ascertained." (Suggest mid-November.)

Mr. Martin seconded.

Mr. Astell said that if quotas were not fixed in Australia, same would be imposed from abroad.

Mr. Piggott said that in the future, O.S.R.A. would see that State quotas were not exceeded.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by four votes to seven and the motion on being put was carried by seven votes to four.

Mr. Soothill stated that whereas Western Australian delegates did not desire to retire, they must place themselves in the hands of the Conference with regard to listening to



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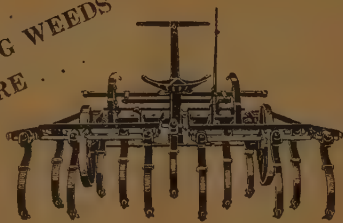
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the debates, so that it could not be assumed that by silence they agreed to the majority decision.

The Chairman stated it was the wish of the Conference for the Western Australian delegates to remain and take part in the discussions.

Mr. Moore moved—

"That Conference fix a minimum and a maximum total for the quota."

Mr. Searcy seconded. Carried.

Mr. Moore moved, Mr. Randell seconded—

"That the minimum be 3,750,000 cases." Carried.

Mr. Moore stated that Apple and Pear varieties which had been prohibited from export were being shipped to the U.K., and he moved—

"That the attention of the Department of Commerce be drawn to this matter."

Mr. Brown seconded. Carried.

The Election of Officers.—President: In moving that Mr. J. B. Mills be re-appointed President, Mr. Brown stated that the services which Mr. Mills had rendered were of unique value.

Mr. Ryan seconded, stating that Mr. Mills had performed yeoman service for the Australian fruit industry.

The motion was carried with applause and Mr. Mills responded.

Vice-President: Mr. Randell moved Mr. F. Moore be elected Vice-President. Mr. Moore declined nomination and proposed Mr. D. E. Ryan as Vice-President, Mr. Searcy seconded. Carried with applause.

Mr. Ryan said that his best efforts were at the disposal of the industry.

Deputy Vice-President: Mr. Soot-hill said that there was a possibility of the President having to go abroad, it was desirable to have a Deputy Vice-President in Melbourne. He nominated Mr. F. Moore. Mr. Randell seconded. Carried with applause.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Secretary.

Appreciation of Mr. Mills: Mr. Martin said he could not let the opportunity pass without expressing warm appreciation for all that Mr. Mills had done to serve the industry. He moved that this Conference place on record its appreciation of Mr. Mills in his position as President. All sections had faith in Mr. Mills. His judgment was sound and he commanded the respect and admiration of all.

Mr. Cane, in seconding, stated he had known Mr. Mills for many years and he took it as a privilege to second this resolution.

The resolution was carried with musical honors.

Mr. Mills, in responding, said it was a pleasure to realise that he had the confidence of both growers and shippers. During recent years there had been a marked change for the better in the attitude of all sections of the industry. While delegates must necessarily attend to the interests to the State they represented, it was evident that the broad spirit for the betterment of the industry in Australia as a whole was paramount.

Mr. Piggott moved, Mr. Carter seconded: "That the honorarium of the President be the same as last year."

Mr. Carter seconded. Carried.

Levy for 1939: Mr. Brown moved, Mr. Humphreys seconded—

"That the levy for 1939 be 1d. per case." Carried.

Thanks for Departmental Officers: The Chairman stated that the thanks of the Conference of the industry were due to the Federal and State Departmental Officers attending this Conference. They had rendered services of conspicuous value.

Mr. Astell (Vice-Pres.) seconded.

Mr. H. V. Smith spoke in support and particularly thanked the Tasmanian Government and Mr. P. H. Thomas. He felt that Mr. Thomas had rendered good service by introducing the "crown" pack.

Carried with applause, and Mr. Carne responded.

Mr. E. Ross Appreciated: The Chairman referred to the exceedingly valuable services which were being rendered by Mr. Everard Ross, the Council's representative in London. Mr. Ross gave much valuable time in attending to the interests of the Australian fruit industry and kept the Council fully advised on all matters.

Mr. Randell seconded. Carried with applause.

Place of Next Conference: On the motion of Messrs. Blick and Searcy, it was decided to refer to the Executive the place and date of the next Conference.

The Conference then closed.

FRUIT PICKERS' LOG.

Compulsory Conference Asked For.

AN affidavit which was filed in the Arbitration Court on October 12 by Mr. J. J. Sainsbury, general secretary of the Australian Workers' Union, stated that industrial trouble among fruit-pickers was feared when the season opens about the end of this year.

A new log was submitted to the Court by Mr. Sainsbury, who asked that a compulsory conference be called between representatives of the Union and the 4,000 employers in the fruit industry in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales on the terms of the log.

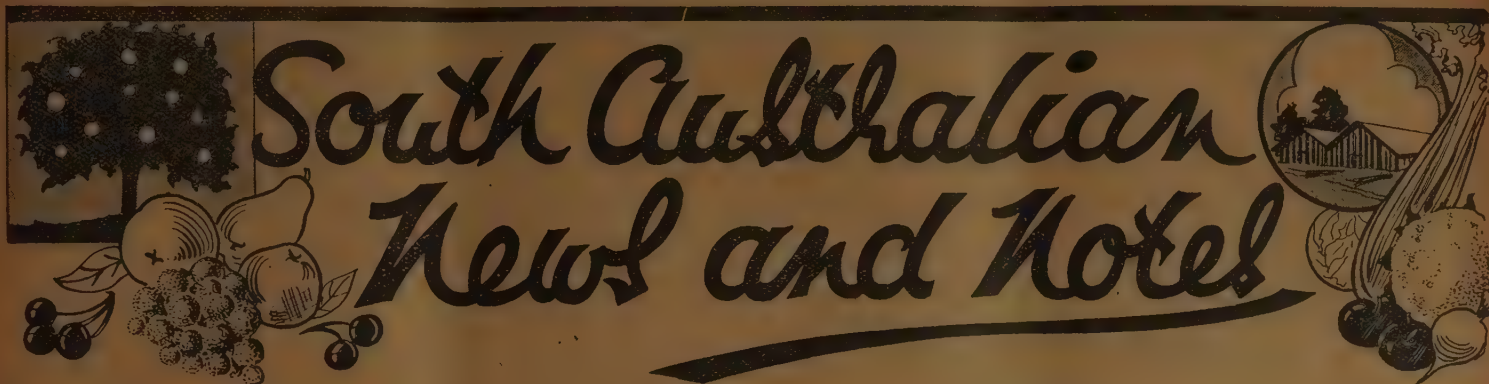
Mr. Sainsbury said that members of the Union were working under awards which had expired, but which were being carried on under the Arbitration Act. They had been discontented for some time with their wages and working conditions and had pressed for improved conditions. The compulsory conference was sought because none of the employers had agreed to the demands in the log, and industrial trouble was feared.

Increased margins for work performed in fruit harvesting, packing, and forwarding operations and dehydration processes are proposed in the log. The inclusion, for the first time, of workers in country wineries and/or distilleries is sought. The log provides, also, for higher rates for seasonal work, a 40-hour week of five days, treble time for Sunday work, and double time, in addition to ordinary rates, for work on public holidays.

Messrs. Bell & Gerrard, of 200 Cimitiere-street, Launceston, Tasmania, who are fruit exporters, shipping and general agents, solicit enquiries in their advertisement in this issue, for selected lines of high quality fruit. Messrs. Bell & Gerrard are Northern Tasmanian agents for Messrs. Geo. Monro Ltd., London.

This season has been a record one in Tasmania for reworking Apple trees; London Pippins and French Crabs are being largely worked over.

Good crops of berry fruits are showing in Tasmania.



INCLUDING OFFICIAL NOTES AND REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUITGROWERS' & MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

The South Australian Fruitgrowers' & Market Gardeners' Association Incorp.

Minutes of October Executive Meeting

THE Chairman (Mr. W. J. Bishop) presided over the meeting, which was attended by Messrs. H. W. Parsons, C. W. Giles, H. H. Schultz, N. T. Hobbs, A. O. Petersen, C. H. Ragless, H. N. Wicks, F. Hughes, F. A. Wicks, W. H. Ind, C. Ridley, A. J. Hollister, H. J. Walker, G. H. Schultz, A. E. Brealey, G. Clifton, J. G. Potts, R. A. Cramond, J. B. Randell, C. J. Pitt, S. M. James, J. Turner, L. J. Wicks, G. T. Pitt, M. Vickers, A. Elliott and Secretary.

Mr. A. G. Strickland (Chief Horticulturist) was also present.

Minutes taken as read and confirmed.

The Chairman, in his opening remarks, made mention of the fact that since the last meeting, a very valuable member in the person of Mr. I. R. Adams (a delegate to the Executive from the Marion Branch of the Association) had met a tragic death. A wreath from the Association had been forwarded by the Secretary, together with a letter expressing sympathy with the family.

The Chairman continued by making reference to the tragic air smash wherein Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.H.R., and three leading representatives of the wine industry in S.A. were among the victims.

Mr. W. J. Bishop moved: "That a minute of sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the air smash be recorded; also a minute of sympathy with the family of Mr. Adams."

Seconded Mr. H. N. Wicks. The motion was carried in silence.

Resolved: "That letters of condolence be forwarded to Mrs. Hawker, Senr., and the Wine Makers' Association."

Correspondence: Mrs. I. R. Adams, returning thanks. Mr. W. J. Spafford, tendering an apology for his non-attendance at the annual dinner on September 30. Mr. A. G. Strickland, forwarding copy of amendments to the Fruit and Vegetable (Grading) Regulations Department of Commerce, advising of the establishment of an Adelaide Office. Mr. G. Marks, Barmera, re representation. F. K. Niess, M.P., relative to water down the River Torrens. Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.H.R., re the Bill relating to the marketing of Apples and Pears. Dept. of Commerce, forwarding copies of reports received from Trade Commissioner in Egypt.

"That the correspondence as read be received and dealt with" was carried on the motion of Messrs. J. B. Randell and C. J. Pitt.

Grading Regulations: Mr. J. B. Randell moved "That a copy of the amendments to the Fruit and Vegetable (Grading) Regulations be forwarded to each Potato Grower." Seconded Mr. C. Pitt and carried.

Mr. A. G. Strickland answered enquiries re the sale of 2nd grade Potatoes.

Mr. F. K. Niess: Mr. J. B. Randell moved, supported by Mr. W. H. Ind: "That the Secretary's action in this matter be endorsed." Carried.

Water Committee: Mr. N. T. Hobbs moved: "That Messrs. F. A. Wicks and A. W. G. Pitt be added to the present Water Committee." Seconded Mr. J. B. Randell. Carried.

G. Marks: Resolved that letter be handed to the Sub-Committee handling the matter.

Apple Control Bill: Mr. J. B. Randell moved: "That the Secretary's reply to the late Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.H.R., be endorsed." Seconded Mr. G. H. Schultz. Carried.

Department of Commerce: Resolved that information be handed to Apple and Pear Section.

Use of Manure Bags for Carrying Vegetables: This matter deferred from the annual meeting was brought forward for discussion and Mr. J. G. Potts moved: "That this Association objects to attempts of the Metropolitan County Board to prohibit the use of manure bags for the carrying of vegetables, as bags which have contained manure of a water soluble nature are considered quite wholesome and fit for use." Seconded Mr. J. Turner.

Amendment: Mr. N. T. Hobbs moved an amendment: "That Messrs. J. G. Potts, J. Turner, and L. J. Wicks form a sub-committee to fully investigate the matter, and interview the County Board." Seconded Mr. A. Elliott.

The motion was carried.

Mr. L. J. Wicks moved: "That a sub-committee be appointed to thoroughly examine the regulations and apply to the County Board for an interview." Seconded M. C. Pitt. Carried.

Sub-Committee: Mr. F. Hughes moved: "That Messrs. J. G. Potts, J. Turner and L. J. Wicks, together with the President and Secretary, form the Committee." Seconded Mr. J. B. Randell. Carried.

Questionnaire Concerning Meeting Dates: It was resolved that the matter be deferred until all questionnaires have been completed.

Questions.

Mr. A. G. Strickland was asked: "Could information be made available concerning the approximate time of the codling moth peak?"

Mr. Strickland answered that the Department was in a position to give this information, and when available would be communicated to the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. H. H. Schultz moved: "That this information, when to hand, be published in conjunction with the market

reports in the press." Seconded Mr. L. J. Wicks. Carried.

One member had complained of neglected orchards, and their danger to the industry. Did the Department have the power to force orchardists to keep their orchards clean?

Mr. Strickland intimated that the Department had two Horticultural Inspectors continuously on the job, and information divulging the names of such orchardists would be welcomed and treated confidentially.

Mr. Strickland was also asked what was the most suitable time to spray for an effective kill of Jassid. He replied that when the first few winged Jassids were seen flying around was the most opportune time, and invariably proved effective.

The Chairman suggested the members submitting written questions to the Secretary a few days before each meeting and same would be answered fully by Mr. Strickland and also published in the "Fruit World" as general information.

Sectional Reports.

Tomato Section: Mr. J. C. Potts reported the early crop was light this season, and generally the crop did not show indications of being heavy. Prices had dropped considerably this week due to the picking of green Tomatoes. It was suggested that some form of inspection this end was needed to overcome the problem of green fruit.

Mr. A. Elliott reported that Mr. R. F. Warren had been appointed as the Section's Organiser, and was doing good work in connection with the matter mentioned by Mr. Potts.

Celery Section: Reported that season had now finished.

Soft Fruit: Mr. F. Hughes reported: "That the season was about to commence and asked for direction from the members as to the most suitable date to hold the annual meeting. After discussion, Mr. F. Hughes moved: "That the annual general meeting of the Soft Fruits Section be held in the Board Room on Friday, November 18, at 10.30 a.m., and every member be circularised to that effect." Seconded Mr. A. Elliott. Carried.

Apple and Pear: Mr. J. B. Randell reported that he had just returned from Canberra, and he would be reporting fully at the general meeting of S.A. Fruit Marketing Association that afternoon.

Mr. H. N. Wicks at this stage submitted samples of various Apple juices for examination by members. This was the result of a previous meeting when the matter of by-products of Apples was discussed. Mr. Wicks explained the processing necessary for the various samples submitted. Mr. A. O. Petersen supported by Mr. H. Schultz moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Wicks for his generosity and for the fine services he was rendering the industry generally.

Paracombe Branch: Mr. A. E. Brealey reported that the Torrens Valley School Exhibition would be held this year at Paracombe on Saturday, November 19, and asked the in-

APPLE GROWERS.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Association to advise the approximate period of the codling moth peak.

This information, when available will be immediately communicated to members by circular.

Members requiring this information per telephone, please arrange with the Secretary.

MEETING NOTICES.

Executive Committee.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the Board Room, 288a Rundle-street, Adelaide, at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, November 25, 1938.

Members who have not completed the questionnaire relating to the most convenient time for the holding of the annual conference and executive meetings, please return same to the Secretary prior to the meeting.

MARION BRANCH.

The next meeting of the above branch will be held on Wednesday, November 2, 1938.

All members are requested to attend.

J. R. DUNCAN (President).
A. C. GIBSON (Secretary).

tention of the Association regarding the annual trophy.

Mr. L. J. Wicks moved: "That this Association present a cup as usual." Seconded Mr. F. Hughes. Carried.

Society: The Chairman read a report from the manager of the Society in which reference was made that the Society was endeavoring to secure Hail Insurance for members. The assistance of the Association was requested in this matter.

Mr. H. N. Wicks moved: "That every endeavor be made by this Association to obtain some avenue of Hail Insurance for the benefit of growers." Seconded Mr. J. Turner. Carried.

Secretary submitted financial statement and presented account for payment.

Inspectors Prohibiting Sale of Produce in Market Under One Dozen Lots: Mr. G. Jennings brought forward for consideration that Inspectors were covering the market, threatening action against growers who were selling their produce by single lots unless a shopkeepers' licence was taken out.

Mr. L. J. Wicks moved: "That the Secretary be instructed to obtain legal advice on this matter, also ascertain who are the people acting as inspectors, and advise growers of their selling privileges." Seconded Mr. A. O. Petersen. Carried.

S.A. Fruitgrowers' & Market Gardeners' Association (Continued)

THE LATE MR. C. A. S. HAWKER, M.H.R.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association Incorp. held on October 28, profound sympathy was expressed by the members at the tragic passing of Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.H.R., and Messrs. T. M. Hardy, S. Hill Smith, and H. Gramp, members of the Wine Makers' Association of S.A. As a mark of respect members stood in silence for two minutes.

The passing of Mr. Hawker came as a great shock to primary producers, to whom he had been a great friend. A man of the land himself, he always had at heart the interests of all sections of primary producers.

His efforts on behalf of, and his interest in the fruitgrowing industry had earned for him the esteem of all connected with horticulture in South Australia, and his death is deplored.

He was willing at all times to consider any proposition which had for

its purpose the advancement of the industry.

He was one who was under great physical disadvantages (the result of active service) and the fortitude with which he fought against this adversity and conquered it gained for him the admiration of all.

He was a man of high principle, and once his word was given he never withdrew it, whatever personal sacrifice it may entail. An example of this was when, as member of the Federal Cabinet he resigned his ministerial position on a slight matter of principle: he had given his word.

His resignation had proved him a great man—perhaps greater than the man who accepted it.

Mr. Hawker's family is closely linked with the politics of South Australia, his grandfather, Mr. G. S. Hawker, was a State Minister, and a Speaker of the Assembly.

Mr. Hawker was born at Clare on May 16, 1894, and received his education at the Geelong Grammar School. A keen and gifted student,

he went to England, and continued his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. His scholastic career was interrupted, however, by the outbreak of the Great War. Not to be thwarted, however, he returned to Cambridge after the war, and graduated as Master of Arts. On his return to South Australia he directed the affairs of the Hawker wheatgrowing properties in the Hallett district, and entered the Federal political arena as representative for Wakefield in 1929.

His ability was so widely respected that it was recently suggested that he would be able to carry out the duties of any portfolio with distinction. In fact, he was hailed in many quarters as a future Prime Minister.

In conclusion perhaps no greater compliment could be paid Mr. Hawker than my saying—he was a man.

The members of the Association extend to Mrs. Hawker—his mother—their profound sympathy at the passing of her brilliant son, and a truly great public leader.

The Late Mr. Ira R. Adams

THE passing of Mr. Ira R. Adams, of Darlington, came as a severe blow to the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association and the fruitgrowing industry generally.

He was an active member of the Marion Branch of the Association and a delegate from that branch to the Executive Committee of the Association.

As a Past President of the branch he was well versed in the problems confronting growers to-day, and his untimely end will be severely felt.

He was of a retiring nature, and his honesty of purpose, together with his dependability earned for him respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. The advice that he had freely given at executive meetings of the Association was very much appreciated, and his death is greatly deplored.

To his widow and family, the members of the Association extend their sincere sympathy.

THE LATE I. R. ADAMS.

Tribute from Marion Branch.

The untimely and accidental death of Ira R. Adams terminated an association with this branch which leaves members profoundly sympathetic, and in writing on his life one finds it a difficult task to obtain suitable words in praise of the life of so worthy a man.

Mr. Adams was a man in the true sense of the word, and his long association with this branch was one of outstanding merit and unswerving loyalty. For a number of years he held the office of President, and at the time of his tragic death was a member of the Almond Committee, a position in which his advice was always advantageous.

His character and capacity provided an inspiration for service, and his loyalty was highly respected by everyone with whom he made contact, and it included an affectionate regard for others shown by innumerable acts and consideration.

His friends and associates in his many activities which filled his honorable career regarded greatly his position as an esteemed colleague and friend. We extend our deepest sympathy to his wife and members of his family in their sad loss.

J. RAY DUNCAN (President).

A. C. GIBSON (Hon. Secretary).

Marion Branch.

CHRISTMAS MAELS.

Early Posting Campaign.

The Deputy Director of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr. R. N. Partington) is seeking the co-operation of all readers in regard to the posting of Christmas Gifts and Greetings. He would like as many as possible to post such mail matter before Friday, December 16, and suggests that packets be endorsed "Do not open until Christmas." By doing this you will materially assist the Department and eliminate any possibility of your gifts and greetings not being delivered in time. If everybody delays their postings until the last day or so, the congestion may prevent the postal staffs from effecting delivery before December 25. The charm of your gifts and greetings lies in their receipts before Christmas Day, so do your shopping now, pack securely, address fully and plainly, and post early to avoid disappointment to your relatives and friends.

"HILLMAN" ORCHARD STRIP PLOW

Double Furrow



A sturdy, strong plow equipped with reversible discs to enable the operator to plow up to, or away from the trees. Operated by a single lever and with nothing to catch branches of trees. To facilitate the movement of the plow around the orchard the discs are movable and lift clear of the ground.

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The steering arms are drop forged from the best mild steel and the main wheels are equipped with ball bearings.

Two medium horses can work this machine all day without tiring. A machine may be obtained for a trial at any time.

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When you buy manure for orchard or market garden use, note carefully on the tag how much ammonia it contains, for ammonia is the GROWTH element that improves yields and increases profits.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

is the principal source of supply of ammonia in fertilisers. It gives the necessary nitrogen balance to mixed fertilisers, or can be used "straight" throughout the season as a top or side dressing.

Ask your Agent for prices of Mixed Fertilisers, but see that they contain sufficient ammonia.

The South Australian Fruit Marketing Association Inc.

Executive Committee

MINUTES of monthly meeting of members held at the Board Room, Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange, Adelaide, on Friday, October 28, 1938, at 1.30 p.m.

President: Messrs. J. B. Randell, M. G. Basey, R. O. Knappstein, A. O. Petersen, A. G. Strickland, H. C. Austin, F. Rowley, H. M. Charlick, R. H. A. Lewis, P. R. B. Searcy, J. S. Hammat, A. R. Willsmore, D. Norsworthy, H. J. Bishop, R. G. Hannaford, R. A. Cramond, J. H. Dunning, G. Mack, F. F. Redden, F. B. James, H. N. Wicks, S. M. James, M. Vickers, A. Brealey, W. F. E. Smith, and the Secretary.

Apology received from Mr. C. L. Winser.

The Acting-President, Mr. J. B. Randell occupied the chair.

Apple and Pear Council Conference: The delegates to the recent Apple and Pear Council Conference held in Sydney, Messrs. P. R. B. Searcy and J. B. Randell reported on the proceedings of the Conference.

Both delegates stated that they were very surprised at the remarkable results that had been obtained as a result of the Publicity Campaign in Victoria. This Campaign had been greatly helped by the strong support given by the medical profession.

Mr. A. G. Strickland reported on the various amendments made to the regulations which would come into operation after the coming season.

Annual General Meeting

MINUTES of annual general meeting of members held at the Board Room of the Adelaide Fruit and Produce Exchange, Adelaide, on October 28, 1938, at 2.30 p.m.

Among those present were: Messrs. J. B. Randell, M. G. Basey, R. O. Knappstein, A. O. Petersen, A. G. Strickland, H. C. Austin, F. Rowley, H. M. Charlick, R. H. A. Lewis, P. R. B. Searcy, J. S. Hammat, A. R. Willsmore, D. Norsworthy, H. J. Bishop, R. G. Hannaford, R. A. Cramond, J. H. Dunning, G. Mack, F. F. Redden, F. B. James, H. N. Wicks, S. M. James, M. Vickers, A. Brealey, W. F. E. Smith, and the Secretary.

Apologies: Messrs. C. L. Winser and M. G. Basey.

The Acting-President, Mr. J. B. Randell occupied the chair.

Minutes of annual general meeting held November 12, 1937, were read and confirmed.

Financial statement for the year ending August 31, 1938, was submitted by Secretary and adopted.

Late Mr. C. A. S. Hawker: Mr. Randell expressed deep regret at the serious aerial disaster and stressed the great loss to Australia as a whole, and particularly to the producing interests, in the untimely death of Mr. C. A. S. Hawker. As a mark of respect to the late Mr. Hawker, the members stood in silence for one minute, and it was resolved to convey to the relatives the very sincere sympathy of the members of this Association in their loss.

Junior Apple Packing Prize: The silver cup presented by the Association as a prize for Junior Apple Packing at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, and which was won by Mr. H. G. Norton, was presented by the Chairman.

Committee's Report: Committee's report for the year ending October, was presented by Mr. J. B. Randell, and dealt with the difficulties experienced last season in obtaining sufficient space for the fruit available for export, and he referred to the arduous work of the Freight Committee in obtaining and allocating the available space among applicants.

Other matters referred to were the Advertising Campaign for the past season, when a special grant of £2,000 was made by the Federal Government for advertising throughout the Commonwealth.

The Association had made a request during the year for an increase in the bounty from 23d. to 6d. a case. The Commonwealth Government had refused to increase the bounty, and after careful consideration had advised that they did not consider any bounty should be paid on the 1938 season crop.

Messrs. F. F. Redden and M. J. Vickers had represented the Association at a Producers' Conference at Canberra, called by the Acting-Minister for Commerce, Mr. Cameron, to consider the draft of the Apple and Pear Export Control Bill which was now before the Federal House.

A meeting had been held in August between the Executive Committee of this Association and the Executive Committee of the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association, when the position of the two organisations was discussed.

On July 20, members were grieved to learn that owing to ill-health, Mr. H. J. Bishop, who had been President since the inception of the organisation, was compelled to resign his position.

Mr. Randell made eulogistic reference to Mr. Bishop's services during his nine and a half years' term of office, and he expressed pleasure in the fact that Mr. Bishop had sufficiently recovered to be able to again attend meetings.

The annual conference of the Apple and Pear Council had been held in Sydney early in the month, when Messrs. J. B. Randell and P. R. B. Searcy were the delegates.

At the September meeting of the Executive Committee, it was estimated that the crop available for the quota export for the coming season would be 350 to 400 thousand cases.

Mr. Randell then formally moved the adoption of the Committee's report, which was seconded by Mr. F. B. James, and carried.

Research Sub-Committee: Mr. H. N. Wicks presented the report of the Research Sub-Committee and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Searcy and carried.

Election of Officers.

Patron: Hon. T. Playford, M.P.

President: Mr. J. B. Randell.

Committee: Voting Members — 6 Growers: Messrs. A. Brealey, S. M.

James, A. O. Petersen, M. G. Basey, R. O. Knappstein, H. N. Wicks.

Auxiliary Committee — Growers: Messrs. R. A. Cramond, R. H. A. Lewis, T. Playford, F. F. Redden, M. Vickers, G. Quinn, R. G. Hannaford, W. W. Miller, A. J. Mitchell, F. Rowley, C. L. Winser, A. G. Strickland.

Voting Members—4 Shippers: The retiring members: Messrs H. M. Charlick, G. A. W. Pope, F. B. James, P. R. B. Searcy, were all re-elected.

Auxiliary Committee — Shippers: Messrs. H. J. Bishop, G. Mack, C. E. Russell, A. Filsell, D. Norsworthy, W. F. E. Smith.

Research Sub-Committee: Messrs. H. N. Wicks, J. B. Randell, R. O. Knappstein, M. G. Basey, A. L. Mitchell, F. Rowley, R. G. Hannaford, F. B. James, A. O. Petersen, W. W. Miller, Hon. T. Playford, M.P., R. A. Cramond, M. Vickers, F. Redden, G. Quinn, A. G. Strickland, S. M. James, D. Norsworthy, C. L. Winser, R. H. A. Lewis.

Auditor: Mr. A. L. Gniel (Chartered Accountant Aust.).

District Delegates: All district delegates were reappointed.

S.A. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

The October meeting of the Dried Fruits Board (S.A.) was held on October 10, when all the members and Secretary were present.

In regard to the appointment of an Investigation Officer in succession to the late Mr. R. G. Birt, it was agreed to offer the position to Mr. J. E. Noblet.

The Secretary reported on the position of the Amending Bill before the House of Assembly, and submitted a copy of the final draft.

The Secretary was directed to attend a meeting of the S.A. Packers' Association at Barmera on October 14, 1938, to discuss the question of the issue of cart notes and of uniform weekly returns.

The small Prune problem was again discussed and the action taken by the Board was reviewed.

It was agreed that after the next meeting of the Consultative Committee, steps be taken to move for a regulation to be made eliminating Prunes of 120 to the pound and over, and it was also agreed to consider the question of registering of all premises in which Prunes were processed after release.

The second progress report of the Research Officer on cultural problems was received and noted.

FRUIT FOR INDIA.

The N.S.W. Fruit Industry Enquiry Commissioner, Mr. McCulloch, announced recently that a notification had been received from the British India S.N. Co. Ltd., stating that the insulated space now available on their boats for a direct monthly service to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta was 69,100 cubic feet. The growth of the fruit trade to these ports had necessitated this action. However, it was pointed out that for the last season at least the fruit space on the British India Company's vessels was not fully taken up.

INSURANCE

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GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION LTD.

Assets Exceed . . . £19,000,000
Claims Paid . . . 85,000,000
Definitely Concessions offered to Shareholders.

A. STUART, Secretary.

F. & M.G. Society Ltd.

CARE OF PAINT BRUSHES.

It is advisable first to soak a new paint brush in water for a few hours to tighten up the bristles in their binding. Care should be taken, however, to see that they are quite dry before painting. They should not, when out of use for lengthy periods, be left in water or even in pure turpentine, as this robs the bristles of their elasticity. A good method is to bore a hole through the handle, and by means of a piece of wire suspend the brush in a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and turps. After use a brush should be washed in turpentine, soap and water, or a patent varnish remover.

Other useful hints on the subject of painting are given in the departmental pamphlet ("Painting on the Farm") from which the foregoing paragraph is taken. The publication is obtainable free on application to the Department of Agriculture, Box 36A, G.P.O., Sydney.



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DRIED FRUITS NEWS AND NOTES

Mid-Murray Notes

EFFECT OF SPRAYS ON VINES — SULTANA AND CURRANT CROP PROSPECTS GOOD — MORE TRACTORS NOW BEING USED — GOOD EFFECTS FROM USING CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS AND COVER CROPS — EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF CHLOROSIS — WEEDS DESTROYED BY FLAME THROWERS — IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE — RAIN CAUSES SPRAYING TO CHECK BLACK SPOT.

(By Our Correspondent.)

Renmark, 21/10/38.

SINCE last month's notes were written we have not had enough rain to make the house gutters run. Although this is hard luck for the farmers struggling to grow crops on an average rainfall of 10 inches, it is nevertheless good luck for the fruitgrowers: for a rainless Spring means that vine diseases have no chance of developing. Last year's Spring weather brought rain with every cool change, and as a consequence we had more than our share of Oidium, Black Spot and Erinose.

A great many growers who had serious losses with Black Spot last year, had no intention of being caught again, and have sprayed with double strength Bordeaux mixture in the Winter time, or just prior to bud burst, and followed this up with a normal strength spray last week.

Those not accustomed to the use of copper sulphate sprays early in the Spring were rather concerned to find the foliage taking on the appearance of having been frosted. Many samples of these shoots have been brought to me for a diagnoses of the trouble and in every case it has been due to spray burn.

Burgundy (copper sulphate and soda) is notorious for causing spray burn when the vine growth is in a tender stage, and although it caused alarm to the growers concerned, it does not affect the bunch.

Copper sulphate and "Limil" (as a neutralising agent) also caused a slight foliage burn when sprayed on a warm day. However, this is just one of the minor incidents in the life of a fruitgrower.

Sultanas, as forecast in last month's notes, show a very good crop and quite equal to last year.

Currants have also an exceptionally good showing.

Apricots are light throughout these areas and may not produce more than 50 per cent. of last year.

Peaches, although not playing a very important part in our production of dried fruits, are good.

Pears flowered prolifically and show many irregularities in cropping. Some trees have set extraordinarily good crops, whereas other trees in the immediate vicinity have practicedally nothing on them. On the whole, the Pear crop is showing above the average.

As last year's vine crop constituted a record production of dried Sultanas and Currants, it was anticipated that this year would be a light crop. The fact that the present crop is a distinctly promising one, has occasioned some surprise by many growers, but the fact must be borne in mind that during the past few years there has been a distinct improvement in the cultural methods adopted by the greater majority of growers in the irrigation areas.

The growing number of tractors coming into general use has enabled deeper cultivation to be carried out and this has led to better aeration of the soil and a better conservation of soil moisture.

Larger quantities of artificial fertilisers have been used, especially of the nitrogen-phosphate combination, and last, but by no means least, the soils have been built up with organic matter in the growing of Winter cover crops.

Perhaps all of these factors have been responsible for a general enrichment of the soil, which, in turn, is responsible for a more regular cropping of vines.

Given adequate moisture and sufficient plant foods, there should be no reason for irregular crops under irrigation conditions, excepting of course in the case of frosts and diseases.

We can fairly safely say now that our danger from frost damage is over; there were many close calls and on one occasion the thermometer touched 28 degrees, although it was not there long enough to cause damage. Waikerie and Monash lit up

their oil burning fire pots on several occasions, and sustained no loss.

I always look upon our occupation as a yearly ride in a steeplechase on an uncertain mount. Frost is the first hurdle, Black Spot a formidable barrier, Oidium a log jump, Heat Waves a fire jump, and Rain a long water jump. If we can stay the distance we are lucky.

The second irrigation commenced on Monday, October 17. Although the vines are not drawing a great deal of moisture from the soil at this time of the year, we have experienced many drying winds and warm days, and the man situated at the end of the roster will need the water when it comes.

Wherever you may go in the Settlement, the blocks are looking a picture with their rows upon rows of vivid green vines and hardly a weed to be seen anywhere. In the last few years, many of the neglected blocks have changed hands and in every instance the newcomer has cleaned up weed growth, replanted odd corners and made the place a property to be proud of. A commendable pride in the general appearance of the majority of blocks has literally shamed others into greater efforts towards good husbandry.

One day last year, a neighbor came along to talk over a puzzling feature developed by his Currant vines. These vines showed chlorosis very distinctly, and from the nature of the soil this condition may have been caused by an excess of lime. We chose two of the worst vines and sprayed them with zinc oxide, but without much



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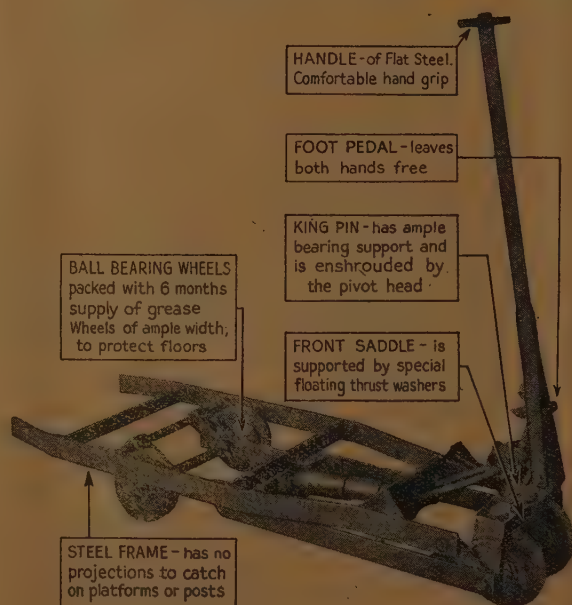
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DRIED FRUITS NOTES (Continued)

apparent improvement during the last year's growth. This year, however, these two vines show no sign of chlorosis, whereas other vines in close proximity and untreated, have again been affected.

After spraying these vines, a visit was made by Mr. Kemp (Research Officer to the S.A. Dept. of Agriculture), who did some "tip" injections with iron, and the vine so treated has quite a normal leaf coloring this year. Whether the affected vines will ultimately respond to iron or oxide is a matter for more tests to be carried out before a determination can be made.

Mr. Frank Storey, of Renmark, has had good results by treating his chlorotic Apricot trees with iron sulphate. The leaves of his trees, on the young growth, were as yellow as Autumn leaves, and as had an attack of chlorosis as I have been anywhere. By giving the trees a dose of sulphate of iron they completely recovered their normal coloring. Mr. Kemp also made some tip injections with zinc and iron on these trees and only obtained response with iron.

One advantage of a layman carrying out an experiment is that he will sometimes stumble on to something which can be further investigated by our more technical friends. It is quite possible that some of our soil problems may be due to an unsuspected mineral deficiency, and on this score it is gratifying to know that Mr. A. V. Lyon, of the Merbein C.S.I.R. Research Station, is starting on a range of experiments with this determination in view.

There are not many labor-saving devices possible in our occupation, but when they come they are an innovation. Those who have cleaned earth channels with a shovel when the mercury is bubbling in the thermometer will be glad to know that one of our garage proprietors (Mr. T. Forbes) has invented a flame thrower which burns out the weeds. My channels are now cleaned in as many hours as it took me days previous to using this roaring monster. After a time the soil seems to become sterilised through constant firing, and weed growth is lessened thereby. This is not an advertisement, but I like to pass a good thing on.

The Renmark Show
always attracts a large crowd of visitors from the surrounding areas, and this year, on October 6, a record attendance filled the showground and heard the roosters crowing, the dogs yapping, and saw the horses in action. Those champion sheaf tossers, J. Schwerdt, of Berri, and T. F. Schwerdt, were seen in action and tied for second place with a net height of 51 ft. The winner was Eddie Nitschke who had a handicap of 9 ft., and although a comparative novice, reached a height of 43 ft. Log chopping and sheep dog trials were eagerly watched by an interested crowd.

The citrus exhibits were particularly good, especially an artistic setting by Wood Son and Seary. Hockney Bros. received first prize for Navel with a fine sample of fruit. C. H. Katekar came very close with a good second. There was little to choose between these exhibits, and the judging depended on very fine points. A good display of dried fruits was also staged.

The opening of a new wing addition to the District Agricultural High

School took place on October 21. The ceremony was performed by the Director of Education (Mr. Adey), who had with him the Minister of Education (Mr. Jefferies), Inspector Gerlack and the Assembly member for the district, Mr. W. Macgillivray. In the course of his remarks, the Director said that it was not many years ago when the parents put a lining and a ceiling in a tin shed on the showground to act as a high school house for the thirty or forty pupils who were eligible for a high school education. He dreamed dreams and visualised a properly equipped Agricultural High School capable of housing 150 pupils. This year there were 130 pupils, and the school is now nearing his dream. The new wing consists of a library, cloak room and class room, which is a welcome addition to a very progressive school.

Attached to the High School is a block of land five acres in extent, and planted with various vine and tree fruits. The Agricultural Class is in charge of Dr. W. E. Meier, who is a keen experimenter, and gives his boys a thorough grounding in the technical knowledge necessary for the man on the land.

Over a hundred parents and friends attended and enjoyed afternoon tea.

On October 11 a meeting of ratepayers of the

Renmark Irrigation Trust
took place in the Institute, to receive a report and balance sheet of the various interests of this body. The Renmark Irrigation Trust constitutes a body elected by ratepayers to attend to the distribution of water and maintenance of channels, and to act in the capacity of a district council on road construction and as a Board of Health.

The financial affairs of the Trust are in a very strong position. By adopting a policy of building up reserves over a period of years, the Trust were able to undertake the electrification of the pumping stations and the installation of electric light and power throughout the whole settlement about three years ago. The electric light plant now shows assets valued at £38,000, and it was recently found possible to reduce the light and power charge to consumers.

Last year a three-year plan was adopted to carry out the concreting of all main channels at a cost of about £10,000 per year. When the mains have all been concreted, subsidiary channels will be likewise treated, after which private head ditches will receive attention. This move will greatly facilitate the distribution of water. It is the aim of the Trust to reduce the time taken to irrigate the settlement to about four weeks, which is considered by irrigation authorities as a margin of safety. The chairman of the Trust (Mr. C. H. Katekar) in commenting on the progressive work done as a district council, pointed out that in the past twelve years over 60 miles of roads have been surfaced, and that the recreation reserve had been turfed and is now in splendid condition.

The Central Board of Health, after a recent visit, commented very favorably on the general condition of dairies and slaughterhouses and the general health of the community.

Drainage matters are now receiving consideration by the Irrigation

Trust and to facilitate the construction of drains a power shovel has been purchased at a cost of £3,000. This should soon pay for itself when compared with the laborious horse and hand work necessary for drain construction.

After the report and balance sheet were adopted a general discussion followed touching mainly on the distribution of water. The Trust members were congratulated on the highly satisfactory balance sheet and upon their progressive policy on the matter of channel construction. The members of the Irrigation Trust are Messrs. C. H. Katekar (chairman), F. J. Olorenshaw (vice-chairman), C. H. Ruston, G. Kubank, M. Pethick, H. Waters, F. Storey. The present chairman holds a unique record of having had the longest term of office as chairman since the inception of the Irrigation Trust.

October 22: Since writing the above notes, a cold drizzling rain has set in and continued all the afternoon, so it means spraying as soon as pos-

sible for those who have not already done so to ward off Black Spot. The rain came at a particularly awkward time, for to-day a school band contest took place with seven bands competing, some of whom travelled nearly 200 miles to compete. The street march had just been completed in the rain, when a hurried consultation took place between the organisers to determine future movements. The recreation reserve had little shelter, but the Renmark Fruitgrower Co-operative kindly placed their packing house at the disposal of the committee.

This structure has nearly three acres under one roof and consequently was able to accommodate the competing bands and also the spectators and listeners. The adjudicator had a barrier of empty sweat boxes built around him, and in spite of the inconveniences the contest was a huge success and promises to develop into a yearly event. One previous contest has been held between local bands.—"Nemo."

A.D.F.A. FEDERAL CONFERENCE

Record Pack of 98,000 Tons; Warning Given

Bounty Needed for Currants.

THE REPORT of the Board of Management, submitted to the annual conference of the Australian Dried Fruits Association on October 18, stated that the 1938 pack totalled 98,000 tons, exceeding the previous record by 20,000 tons. Since 1924 the output of Sultanas has jumped from 26,000 tons to 62,000 tons; of Currants, from 15,200 tons to 20,794, and of Lexias from 5,400 tons to 8,349 tons. The magnitude of the 1938 production of Sultanas, the report stated, showed the extent to which better cultural methods and increased plantings were increasing the crop, and as there were further plantings to come into bearing the tonnage was likely to increase further. The Board pointed out that saturation point within the Empire had nearly been reached, and production for marketing in countries where we did not enjoy preference would prove to be totally unpayable.

The continued low price of Currants was deplored, but as the price was being governed by the competition of Californian "natural" Sultanas and Greek Currants the only remedy possible at present was a bounty of £5, a ton.

The report also stated that Lexia prices remained good, due to the continuance of war in Spain, and the fruit had sold readily in every country, one of the most remarkable features being the rise from 1,450 tons in Australia in 1935 to 3,100 tons in 1938. It was stated that an outlet had been established that would prove very valuable in future.

Tree Fruits.

The Tree Fruits Committee reported that as a result of the Association's activities during the year, a greater measure of stability had been obtained for growers. Export markets, however, were dominated by California, and while the latter was prepared to sell at low prices the Australian growers could only make the best use of the preferences they enjoyed. Of the total pack listed (5,376 tons), 2,000 tons had been sold

in Australia to the end of September and a similar quantity had been exported. Prunes represented the chief item in the balance to be sold, but these were expected to be cleared in the normal course of distribution before the end of the season.

Supervisors Approved.

Mr. D. C. Winterbottom said that the appointment this season of supervisors by the Victorian Dried Fruits Board in collaboration with the Department of Commerce for the purpose of co-ordinating shed door standards of dried fruit has operated very satisfactorily in the Mildura district this season.

Improved Currant Quality.

Mr. A. V. Lyon reported on the influence of different pruning methods, and weather conditions on the quality of the Currant crop. It was decided that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research be asked to undertake further investigations in connection with the Currant crop.

Exhibits at Royal Shows.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. Roberts, of Irymple, the Board of Management was authorised to arrange for more comprehensive displays of dried fruit in the competitive section at the Royal Shows in the capital cities.

Board Re-elected.

The Board of Management was re-elected unopposed. It will consist of Messrs. H. D. Howie (chairman), J. B. Murdoch, P. Malloch, D. C. Winterbottom, A. R. Lawrence, J. H. Gordon and E. J. Hudson. Members of the Tree Fruits Committee were re-elected as follows:—Messrs. H. D. Howie (S.A.), T. Steele (N.S.W.), and D. Barry Wood (Goulburn Valley).

A fine display of Apples and Pears was made by Messrs. Victor Leggo & Co. at the Melbourne Royal Show. The firm devoted part of its stand to this feature, and not only supplied the fruit free of charge, but provided display cards and staged the show free of charge.

Fruit Growers—See October Issue "Fruit World" for full details of the **Karrybetta Fruit Trays and the Betta Pack Fruit Storage Shed. Packing Sheds, etc.**

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

By Geo. W. Wickens, Superintendent of Horticulture.

Fruit Production and Export.

IT WILL BE NOTED from figures given hereunder that 58.8 per cent. of the total area under orchards in Western Australia is devoted to Apple growing, and it will be realised that when, for any reason the Apple crop is light, the gross fruit production in that season suffers to a much greater extent than when any one of the other kinds of fruit has a crop below average. During the past few years our Apple trees have cropped so consistently that we began to flatter ourselves that growers had by up-to-date methods eliminated the bugbear of low yields, but "pride goeth before a fall," and very many Apple orchards in Western Australia during the season under review had little more than half a crop; though the situation was saved to a considerable degree by younger trees coming into bearing and some good crops on old trees in certain districts.

Those growers whose orchards are in the areas devastated by hail stone and cyclonic wind storms last year have had a particularly bad spin, for their trees were carrying record crops of fruit, much of it ready for marketing when it was destroyed by storms, and this year those trees, in common with many others which missed the damage, are just having a rest, recuperating and getting ready for a special effort next season.

I think it is probable the dry seasons of 1935-36 and 1936-37 were contributory causes to the partial failure in 1937-38, but in 1934-35 the Apple crop comprised 1,228,300 cases; in 1935-36 1,235,849 cases; in 1936-37, though the returns show only

1,045,369 cases, there is no doubt the production amounted to 1,400,000 cases, and with or without dry weather it is unusual for Apple trees to crop heavily in successive seasons, so, as stated above, they returned to normal and rested.

With supplies to our best overseas market—United Kingdom—regulated by quotas on the basis of average quantity shipped during the preceding three years' period, this year's light crop following on last year's partially lost crop may, next year, affect Western Australia very seriously, our exports to the United Kingdom during preceding years being as follow: 1936, 619,129 cases; 1937, 429,660 cases; 1938, 337,785 cases. If the quota allotted to Western Australia is based on the average of the three years mentioned then we should be limited to an export of 462,191 cases, and if the promise of heavy crops now showing in the buds of Apple trees throughout the State is fulfilled, that quantity will be greatly below our requirements, as illustrated thus—

Area under bearing Apple trees, 1934-35, 8,617 acres; production, 1,228,300 cases = 142 cases per acre. 1935-36: Bearing area, 9,027 acres; production, 1,235,849 cases = 136 cases per acre. 1936-37: Bearing area, 9,486 acres; production 1,400,000 cases (actual returns plus estimated loss) = 147 cases per acre.

Figures for area and production in 1937-38 are not yet available, but the bearing area will increase to at least 10,000 acres in season 1938-39, which, with a crop of 150 cases per acre would yield 1,500,000 cases. Markets

in sight, if the United Kingdom quota is as stated, are:—

	Cases.
United Kingdom	462,191
Consumption within Western Australia	400,000
Overseas markets, other than United Kingdom, say	235,000
Total	1,097,191

Balance on hand 402,809 constituting a very grave problem indeed.

From particulars listed hereunder it will be seen that the quantity of Pears shipped this year only amounted to 27,417 cases; this compared unfavorably with 31,111 cases in 1937, and 45,785 cases in 1936; and was due in a large measure to export varieties being definitely on the light side in cropping.

Table Grapes showed a gratifying increase, and the number of cases exported—72,752—constitutes a record for Western Australia, the largest total previously being 61,745 cases which were sent overseas last year, 1937.

Oranges exported only reached the small total of 3,480 cases, and con-

sidering that the average annual crop is upwards of 300,000 cases it can be seen that the quantity exported has little effect in relieving the local market.

Particulars showing the fruit exported for the year ended June 30, 1938, are shown hereunder.

Export of Fresh Fruit From Western Australia to Overseas Markets for Year Ended June 30, 1938.

Destination.	Apples.	Pears.	Grapes.
U. Kingdom	337,785	18,001	6,412
Continent	147,832	8,122	2,011
The Near East	53,086	1,294	64,329
	538,703	27,417	72,752

The Orange export of 3,480 cases went to the near East, the bulk going to Singapore (2,151), and Colombo (509) and Penang (558). Other fruits exported (principally to the Near East) were (in cases): Lemons (177), Grapefruit (42), Peaches (103), Plums (388), Apricots (4), Tomatoes (230), Melons (156), Pomegranate (1).

The total quantity of fruits exported from Western Australia in the year ended June 30, 1938, was 643,453 cases.

Acreage and Production

The total area under orchards for season 1936-37 (latest figures available) show a small increase over that of the previous year, the difference being 647 acres, from 21,494 to 22,141. The main increase is represented by Apple trees—269 acres. Other small

increases are Orange trees, 75 acres; Almond trees, 49 acres and Peach trees 45 acres.

Full particulars of acreage and production of all fruits, including vineyards, for season 1936-37 (latest figures available) are as follow:—

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FRUIT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Season 1936-37.

ORCHARDS.

Kind of Fruit.	AREA.		Total.	Production.
	Pro-ductive.	Unpro-ductive.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Oranges	2,608	450	3,058	302,235 bushels
Mandarins	139	41	180	14,981 bushels
Lemons	426	73	499	63,685 bushels
Other Citrus	18	27	45	1,677 bushels
Apples	9,486	3,545	13,031	1,045,369 bushels
Pears	864	186	1,030	101,472 bushels
Quinces	85	15	100	8,620 bushels
Apricots	607	95	702	63,668 bushels
Peaches	643	221	864	67,373 bushels
Nectarines	161	64	225	17,175 bushels
Plums	862	274	1,136	86,593 bushels
Bananas	164	85	249	30,151 bushels
Cherries	28	22	50	46,950 lbs.
Almonds	283	74	357	71,805 lbs.
Figs	338	60	398	39,375 bushels
Strawberries	33	—	33	51,468 punnets
Passion Fruit	51	—	51	5,804 bushels
Pineapples	10	5	15	9,981 No.
Other Fruit	73	33	106	—
Small Fruits	12	—	12	—
Totals	18,891	5,250	22,141	—

VINEYARDS.

	Area.	Production.
Table Grapes	1,038	58,393 cwt.
Wine Grapes	1,613	42,564 cwt.
Drying Grapes	2,474	195,920 cwt.
Not Bearing Vines	980	— cwt.
Total	6,105	296,877 cwt.

Importation of Fruit Trees and Plants.

Apple trees as usual bulk largely in the returns showing importation of nursery trees from the Eastern States, the number 33,529 being sufficient to plant out 335 acres, with an additional 20,648 stocks for propagation purposes in the local nurseries. It is interesting to note a new fruit is figuring in our list, and in quite respectable quantities. I refer to the importation of 33,159 Tung Oil trees.

Importations into W.A.

The importations of fresh fruit and nuts from the Eastern States during the year ended June 30, 1938, totalled

25,846 packages, the principle importations being Bananas and Oranges.

Though W.A. is making a sustained and promising effort to supply her own people with Bananas, there is considerable leeway to be made up.

Importations from overseas were as follows:—Bananas, 4,383,300 lbs.; Mangoes (1,100 lbs.); Mangosteens (300 lbs.); Pineapples (2,100 lbs.); Coconuts (72,400 lbs.); nuts, 128,838 lbs.—a total of 4,588,038 lbs.

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THE MARKET GROWER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VEGETABLE GROWERS' SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, THE KOONDROOK & BARHAM TOMATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION AND THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FRUITGROWERS' AND MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.

Vegetable Culture

ONION BOARD DISCUSSED — DEPUTATION RE SIZE OF NEW POTATOES — MARKET OPENING HOURS.

By Our Correspondent.

The petition requesting that a poll be taken to determine as to whether the Onion Board shall carry on its functions or be wound-up, has been in the hands of the Minister for Agriculture for many weeks, and at last the request for a poll is to be granted, and December 2, 1938, is the day which has been fixed for the poll to be taken. Now it is up to the growers to record their votes, either for or against the continuance of this Board. Many vegetable growers feel there is too much interference by the Board, in the handling of their soft sorts of Onions.

Since the inception of the Board, vegetable growers have had to fight strenuously for conditions which are in any way suitable to the industry, for the sorts of onions which are grown for the early crop, and which are only produced by vegetable growers, are quite a different proposition to the Spanish onion, which naturally keeps for many months.

The Silverskin and early Globe varieties, which vegetable growers specialise in, are almost as perishable as green vegetables, and are grown in a similar manner.

It is quite impossible to produce this class of onion, and sell under the same set of conditions, which govern the Spanish onion, and it has taken the Board two years to realise this, but at last they have been induced by the strong representations put forward by the Vegetable Growers' Association, to see that there are separate regulations needed for these two crops.

White Onions are now exempt from the Board's control, whether bunched or cased, and there is not to be any levy paid by growers for the right to sell their own produce.

For the past two years they have been charged 30/- per grower, of half an acre or more, for this right of sale, which growers have always resented as being an unjust charge.

Early Brown Globes are also to be exempt from the Board's control during the months of November and December and to the end of January,

when any onions which have not been sold, will come under the Board's control, and will be dealt with on the same principles as the Spanish crop.

These concessions look like an endeavour by the Board to capture the vote of vegetable growers for the forthcoming poll.

Had the Board been as reasonable previously, they could have avoided a great deal of hard feeling and probably had the support of the Vegetable Growing Industry, but as the above conditions have had to be wrung from the Board by very hard fighting, it has left the grower with a feeling of mistrust, and now as the poll is taken on December 2, all growers will have the opportunity to vote the Board in or out, as they think fit.

Small New Potatoes.

A deputation consisting of Mr. H. V. Barnett, President Vegetable Growers' Society; Mr. T. R. Marriott (Bentleigh), Mr. R. Hall (Keysborough), and Mr. C. C. A. George, Secretary Vegetable Growers' Society, recently waited on the Minister of Agriculture, requesting that the minimum size of New Potatoes, which are allowed to be exposed for sale be reduced from 1½ inches to 1¼ inches.

It was stated that owing to the exceptionally dry season there would be a very large proportion of small potatoes in the early crop, which would not conform to the 1½ inch regulation, and if not allowed to be sold, would be a total loss to the growers, for they were not any good for seed, as this crop is dug too green, but Potatoes of this kind, even down to 1 inch in size, had a very ready sale for Potato Salads, and to be cooked in their jackets and served as new potatoes.

These early potatoes are of the Carmen No. 1 variety and are dug during the months of November and December, when they do not in any way clash with the main crop of country potatoes and should definitely have a different classification to old potatoes coming from the country in bags.

The new potatoes are sold in cases, for they are dug too green to carry in bags, the skin being so soft that it can be readily scraped off with the thumb nail and the crop from Carmen No. 1 is naturally not very heavy or large, so why penalise the man who has an article which the public want, and which are quite edible.

Yet because of regulations governing the main crop of potatoes, vegetable growers, who only grow this class of potato, because they are quick growers and early cropping, are not allowed to sell their goods.

The Minister of Agriculture was not at all sympathetic to the request, but eventually granted a reduction in size from 1½ to 1¼ inch, so for the present it looks as if vegetable growers will have to waste a great proportion of their early crop.

Proposed alteration in Market opening hours.

Recently representatives of the Storeman and Packers Union met in Conference with the President and Secretary of the Vegetable Growers' Society, in an endeavour to enlist the sympathies of the growers to a later



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opening hour of the Queen Victoria Market. In past years vegetable growers have found it necessary to sell their goods in the early hours of the morning, because the vegetables kept fresher, handled before the heat of the day, and also because the early morning suited the greengrocer best, enabling him to get back to his place of business, and display his goods, before his customers came along, but as the times change, and men to-day are looking to work only forty hours a week it may be that growers may have to alter their views.

Tomato Varieties

Tests at Hawkesbury.

THE Director of Plant Breeding of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture has furnished the following information regarding work on Tomatoes at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College:—

The production of early Tomatoes for the market in late Spring is an important phase of commercial Tomato growing. One of the chief requirements, in addition to early maturity in a variety suitable for this purpose, is the ability to set its fruit well on the lower flower clusters during relatively cool weather. Strains of the variety Earliana and similar varieties have long been the most popular for such early sowing, and the improved variety Australian Earliana is superior to all of these because of its greater resistance to Fusarium Wilt. Many varieties introduced from other countries have been under observation by Mr. N. S. Shirlow, Plant Breeder at Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Of these, the early variety Rutgers, produced at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S.A., has deep shaped fruit of good quality and is highly resistant to Fusarium Wilt, but it is not as suitable as Australian Earliana for early planting, as the bottom settings are light and consequently a good early picking is not obtained.

A new variety, Potentate, bred at the Tomato Research Station, Chesham, England, is, however, proving an outstanding variety on account of its excellent early fruit setting. In a field test at Hawkesbury Agricultural College last season, Potentate out-yielded all other early varieties, including Australian Earliana and Break of Day, giving three or four times the quantity of fruit produced by these varieties in the first four pickings. This is a distinct advantage as the best prices are always obtained early in the season. Potentate is highly resistant to Fusarium Wilt and its chief defect is that the fruit is on the small side, although it is larger in size than all other English varieties of the cluster type. This variety was very impressive at a field day

held for N.S.W. seedsmen at Hawkesbury Agricultural College last December, and one local seedsman at least has already obtained small stocks of seed.

A later sown group of Tomatoes is also under observation at Hawkesbury Agricultural College to determine the best varieties for pulping. Marglobe is the standard variety for this purpose on account of its good yield, and a moderate acidity and good total solid content, but Chateaufort (Vilmorin & Co., France), and Early Baltimore (Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S.A.) have been more productive than Marglobe and have good commercial qualities.

For late sowing it is essential that Tomatoes be staked and sprayed with Bordeaux mixture to control Late Blight, but unfortunately this spray does not control Early Blight, which causes much damage in late sown Tomatoes. No varieties are highly resistant to Early Blight, but resistance to Fusarium Wilt is also necessary in varieties for this sowing. The English cluster types are among the most useful for late sowing—the best of these varieties being Potentate, Planter's Favorite and Walker's Re-cruit.

RHUBARB AND TEA LEAVES.

A Useful Hint to the Grower.

A correspondent writes:—"I have grown splendid crops of Rhubarb during the past three years, and I attribute my success to tea leaves. All available tea leaves, and also all left-over tea, I have poured on the centre of the Rhubarb where the new stalks are forming, and I have had splendid results. I do not know whether there is any special virtue in the tea leaf, although there may be, I think it more probable that the leaves maintain a damp mulch over the tender plant, just when and where it is most required."

An evangelist said there is no buying or selling in Heaven. To which a business man replied: "Of course not. That isn't where business has gone."

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PESTEND SUPERFINE

(Tobacco Dust)

Expert gardeners and growers recommend the use of PESTEND SUPERFINE—either for dusting, spraying, or for dressing the soil.

Used in a spray-duster or pressure-gun, PESTEND SUPERFINE adheres better, lasts longer, and costs less than ordinary spraying powders.

PESTEND SUPERFINE Tobacco Dust is non-poisonous to plants, inexpensive and easy to use. Try it out yourself!

Obtainable in 4 lb., 28 lb., and 1 cwt. bags at all produce stores, or direct from W. D. & H. O. Wills (Aust.) Limited.

5869-3-7

Motor Cars, Trucks, Tractors

To Clean Upholstery

Many Stains Easy to Remove.

Provided that correct methods are employed, stains and dirt on the cloth upholstery of closed cars are seldom difficult to remove. The first essential in keeping the upholstery material in good condition is a brushing or vacuum cleaning about twice a month. Upholstery so treated lasts longer than when dust is allowed to accumulate.

Greasy spots will yield to petrol. Carbon tetrachloride is better, as it is more volatile, the odour disappearing almost immediately, and can leave no oily residue.

This is fireproof and is the fluid used in many fire extinguishers which smells like chloroform, to which it is chemically related.

Solvents.

When using any solvent for cleaning, the correct method is to work in a circle, starting from the outside, and working inwards to the spot in the centre. This avoids the risk of leaving a greasy ring caused by spreading the spot.

Stains from sweets other than chocolate should be tackled in the following way, using a cloth with very

hot water. Stains from fruit-filled chocolates, or ice cream, should be treated similarly, using soapy water, and the same treatment usually works with rust stains.

Spots made by dogs require luke warm soapsuds, followed by rubbing with a cloth dipped in cold water, followed by diluted ammonia and a final-cold water rinse.

If you use soap on fruit stains you may succeed only in permanently fixing them. They are best treated not by soap, but by applying very hot water and scraping as clean as possible with a blunt knife. Carbon tetrachloride sponging after drying will often make a further improvement.

A blunt knife will often come in handy, for wherever practicable as much as possible of the dirt should be scraped away before applying the solvent. This applies especially to paint, grease, and chocolate stains.

Chocolate Stains.

Chocolate stains should be treated with luke warm water and using carbon tetrachloride or chloroform after drying. Paint is more easily removed when moist than when it has had time to dry. For dry stains a cloth soaked in a mixture of methylated spirit one part, benzine, one part, acetone, one part, amyl acetate one part should be used. Fresh paint usually can be removed with turpentine.

For the removal of tar spots, fresh or dry, from coachwork, eucalyptus oil is said to be useful. The oil should be gently rubbed on the spots.

SAFETY MEASURE.

Probably not 25 per cent. of the people who travel as passengers in cars know how to stop the vehicle should the need arise.

The operation and control of the automobile does not appeal to some of them, but knowledge of how to switch off the engine and apply the brakes is a simple matter that might well be explained to men and women who frequently ride in cars, so that they may know how to bring the car to a stop in case of emergency.

CHASSIS GREASING.

When greasing the chassis it is often found that grease cannot be introduced in the bearings due to dents or slight flats on the grease nipples.

This difficulty can be overcome by placing a piece of cloth or duster over the head of the grease nipple. The grease will easily penetrate the cloth which at the same time provides an effective seal against leakage from the grease gun.

In cases of very bad damage two or three layers of cloth over the nipple will satisfactorily overcome this trouble.—"Autocar."

APPEAL FAILS.

High Speed in a Major Street.

A KEW (Vic.) resident was fined £15 and had his driver's licence cancelled for dangerous driving, and an appeal was dismissed. Judge Macindoe said the appellant had driven across an intersection at 60 miles an hour and had pleaded that as the street was a major one, at which other vehicles were required to stop before entering, there was no danger. Dismissing the appeal, the Judge said that this provision of the traffic code did not give road-hogs the right to use major streets as speedways.

FAULTY PLUGS.

Hints to Improve.

Faulty spark plugs are one reason for the failure of an engine to run efficiently. The condition of the plugs affords a check on carburation and shows whether the operating temperature of the engine is too low or too hot for a certain type of plug.

For average driving one cannot do better than accept the manufacturer's recommendation of the most suitable plug for use. Generally speaking there are two types of plugs—one for "hot" engines and one for engines which are relatively cooler.

A "hot" plug is one in which the heat has to travel a comparatively long distance before reaching the water jacket, while the heat path in a "cold" plug is shorter by comparison. When two plugs, one "hot" and one "cold," are placed in the same engine the electrode and insulator of the "hot" plug will give a substantially higher temperature than in the "cold" plug.

If the operating temperature of the spark plug is too high it may cause pre-ignition, small blisters will form on the insulator, and the electrodes will wear quickly. When the operating temperature is too low, or, in other words, if the plugs are too "cold" for the engine, carbon will accumulate on the insulator and the plugs will lose their efficiency. Short-circuiting will follow and the engine will misfire.

When plugs become overheated they often operate satisfactorily until higher speeds are reached or when ascending a long hill on full throttle. In these conditions the engine loses power and reveals a tendency to misfire and fire back into the carburettor.

Excessive carbon and oil are the chief reasons for dirty plugs. Frequently an inspection reveals that the plugs are covered with a dry, sooty carbon. If they are fouled with oil, due to excessive oil in the combustion chamber, the deposit on the plug forms a wet, oily substance. "Hotter" plugs will help to overcome this trouble.

An incorrect spark plug gap also will cause a plug to foul. With too wide a gap the engine will miss at high speeds and allow unburnt fuel and oil spray to be deposited on the plug. Similarly, if the points of the electrodes are set too close, missing will occur at low speeds.

One important hint in the maintenance of spark plugs is never to attempt to bend the central electrode. Gaps should be adjusted by bending the side electrode only.

REMOVING TAR SPOTS.

Removing tar spots from coachwork is simple if you rub them with eucalyptus oil on a soft cloth. The treatment is effective with spots which have dried as well as with fresh ones.

RUST WASTES TIME.

Old cars are often more troublesome to work on than new ones because nuts, brake assemblies, and other chassis parts have become rusted tightly. The remedy is not to neglect lubrication of brake parts and to make a practice of smearing screw threads with an anti-rust lubricant such as graphite grease or petroleum jelly before replacement.

The shortest known period of time is that which elapses between the change to green of the traffic lights and the first toot from behind you.



TAKE A RINGSIDE SEAT at the wheel of a Chevrolet Utility. Watch the way it goes into action. Quick, nimble, powerful, weaving in and out of traffic. Made of tough stuff to take plenty of punishment. Built to make the grade over any number of "rounds," to stand the racket of long, fatiguing work.

Whether these Chevrolet Utilities are rushing, "stop and go" style, through the city with light deliveries, or whether they're loaded to the plimsol with bags of spuds, you'll find them ready and eager, full of "fight," on the job one hundred per cent.

These Light Weight Champions of the World are priced as low as \$239 for the chassis, and there are models ranging all the way up to the Heavy Weight Champions—the Chevrolet "Maple Leaf" Trucks priced at \$330. All of them are bristling with robust features that have stood up to the gruelling "drive to destruction tests" on the factory's proving ground. Come along and see them in action. Come along and see what a wealth of value your money can buy you when you choose a Chevrolet—Public Favorite No. 1. Terms to suit your purse! Demonstration gladly given.

Features of the 10-12 and 15 Cwt. Capacities Include: Powerful 55 h.p., 6-cylinder Overhead Valve Engine that operates economically, New Diaphragm Spring Clutch for smoother, quicker response and ease of operation. Redesigned Valves and Cooling System for faster dissipation of heat away from the combustion chambers. Perfect 4-Way Lubrication System Improved Electrical System including a new "positive engagement" Starter Mechanism with

over-running Clutch. Automatic Throttle advance for quick starts. Perfected, "Full Contact," self-energising Hydraulic Brakes that are much superior to ordinary hydraulics. Maximum length, easy-riding Springs. Chassis Frame of Box Girder Construction (10-12 cwt.). Channel Steel Frame (15 cwt.). Synchro-mesh Gears. Holden "Turvetop" all-steel Cabs. All types of bodies available, all are designed to give maximum loading space.

PRESTON MOTORS PTY. LTD.
114 Franklin Street, Melbourne. F 3621

New South Wales News and Notes

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas

LIGHT APPLE CROP — PEARS SET WELL, PEACHES POORLY — APRICOTS VERY GOOD — D'AGEN PRUNES DOING WELL — ORANGE CROP STILL UNCERTAIN — BETTER PICKING METHODS ESSENTIAL — LEETON AND GRIFFITH SHOWS — TOMATO AND ROCK MELON CULTIVATION.

(By Our Correspondent.)

DRY AND HOT WEATHER conditions have prevailed during the present month, and with cold nights, temperature down to the frost line in parts of the Area were noted.

Although the damage done to **Sultanas** round the Mallee fringe of the Yenda Area was slight, yet the evidence of frost damage was distinctly there, and growers in the portions of the Area who have suffered from frost damage in previous years are studying weather conditions with an anxious eye.

APPLES.—The Apple crop all over the Area is generally light, from reports received, and from personal observation, and although the blossoming was extremely heavy, the setting of fruit has not come up to expectations and the general crop will be considerably lighter than last season. **Granny Smith** is the principal variety grown.

The setting is very light and a large quantity of partially set fruit has fallen which gives the impression that the earlier flowers had set fully and matured before the cold snap, and that the later clusters of flowers had been either cut, or owing to the lack of pollination from the fertilising varieties having failed, the bulk of the crop had failed to mature.

It is full early yet, however, to express a definite opinion as to the ultimate crop, but is generally anticipated by growers who have carefully gone over their trees, that the crop is very light, slight malformations on the tips of those fruits which have developed also suggest frost damage.

Jonathan Apples, which are generally used as the pollinating variety have apparently set rather better, having blossomed earlier.

PEARS.—Pears have generally set very well, and had probably developed before the cold snap of weather which occurred about the 9th of the month. **Packhams** and **Williams** are both carrying very good crops.

PRUNES.—Although blossoming very heavily, have set very poorly in the case of the **Robes**, but **D'Agen's** are showing up far better, and the fruit should be of a very good size, the natural shedding having thinned the fruit out to a reasonable distance apart.

APRICOTS.—Apricots are generally very good, and on many farms thinning will have to be done where the fruit has clustered, on a few farms a very heavy setting is noticed.

PEACHES.—Peaches and **Nectarines** although blossoming profusely, have thinned out greatly, and although the fruit should be of a very fine sample, the crop is inclining to lightness.

A fortnight ago the indication was for a fairly heavy crop, the fruit having set heavily, but the variation of temperature has in all probability caused a premature shedding.

ORANGES.—Navel Oranges are blossoming lightly in many farms, and in others very heavily, and in previous seasons it has been noted that an exceptionally heavy flowering often indicates a lighter crop, and a lighter

flowering a fairly good setting of fruit.

At present it is too early to indicate what the probable setting will be on either **Navels** or **Valencias**, the latter variety is showing up well for blossom, and it will greatly depend on the weather conditions as to what the ultimate result will be.

A large quantity of **Valencias** still remain to be picked, and export shipments are still being packed for the **N.Z.** market by the various sheds on the Area.

A fairly large quantity of **Lemons** were forwarded to the factories for peel and jam purposes, and there is a demand for a certain quantity of **Grape Fruit** for the same purpose, large fruit being accepted that would not prove profitable for the markets, although in many cases it contains a large quantity of juice.

Gloves for Pickers.

Since the commencement of picking the **Valencia** for export, there have unfortunately been complaints received that mould has developed in some consignments, and the Packing Companies are sending out circulars to their clients, urging them to take every precaution to ensure that no abrasions are caused during picking, and that the pickers must be compelled to wear gloves, when handling the fruit which is picked for export.

Although probably the humid and variable weather conditions may have been a contributing cause to some of the breakdown, yet often the mould spores will develop when there is the slightest cut or opening made in the skin of the fruit, and growers cannot be too careful in handling their fruit, specially when the good name and future orders are dependent on consignments arriving in good condition.

Fruit should never be picked within a week at least of irrigating the trees, and specially where the land has dried out and a heavy watering has been given, the trees absorb the moisture very quickly and in many cases the sugar content, which is the preserving factor is diluted, and reduced, with the result that the acid content is higher and may cause the fruit to be rejected for not being up to the standard, 26 degs. being the minimum which is accepted.

Inspectors may make careful inspection of the fruit at the Sheds, but it is impossible to examine every orange, and if there is the slightest crack into which the spores of the mould can be penetrate, there is always the danger of the trouble spreading.

Every precaution of careful packing and examination is taken at the Packing Sheds, and growers cannot be too careful on their part to assist in every way by the most careful supervision at picking time, and thus endeavour by every means in their power to preserve their interests in what to **Citrus Growers**, is a very vital market.

From September 27 to October 19, inclusive, approximately 18,800 export cases of **Valencias** have been sent to the **New Zealand** market from **Griffith Sheds** (**Leeton** figures are not yet to hand).

The fruit picked from weak or partially defoliated trees should never be mixed with the better quality fruit in the lug boxes, but sent into the sheds with a notification to the effect that it is of poorer quality, and thus assist in affecting a better standard for the export trade.

The grower who is careless in the details of handling his fruit is not only a menace to himself, but is prejudicial to the interests of others. However, the majority of **Citrus** growers on these Areas realise to the fullest extent their obligations in the matter of taking every precaution to preserve their export interests.

Leeton and Griffith Shows.

The annual shows for both **Leeton** and **Griffith** were held during the month, and were both unqualified successes. The entries in all classes were better and more numerous than in previous years, and specially in the **Stock** sections the entries were particularly good. Some very striking **District** exhibits were noticed at the **Griffith** Show, and competition was keen.

The **Griffith** show ground has had many improvements made during the past year, and visitors who arrived in great numbers from the surrounding districts were loud in their praises of the committee's efforts in this direction.

The first days receipts were slightly less than last year's takings, but on the two days the receipts about equalled last year, and gate entries amounted to £350.

In the **District Exhibits**, which were of an exceptionally high standard, **Climsland** was awarded 1st prize, with **Yenda** second and **Beelbanger** third place.

The greatest credit is due to all who were associated with these ex-



Apples grow well on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, N.S.W.

hibits, and proves what the district as a whole is capable of producing in almost every line of Farm and Orchard produce.

Export Lambs.

A new section was added to the prize list this year in the "Fat Lamb for Export" Section for which a prize of £30 was offered, and there were twenty entrants in this line.

The President of the Show Committee (**Mr. R. Bradbury**) expressed his satisfaction at the number of entries in which he is convinced will become a very popular section in future years, and the inducement of such a large amount of prize money showed that the Committee regarded fat lamb raising as one of the most important industries on these Areas. It is anticipated that this section will attract far more entries next season.

In the **Sheep** section there was scarcely enough room to accommodate the entries and in consequence owing to the increased number of entries

The Value of a Non Acid Forming Nitrogen Fertilizer

is widely recognised, and its superiority on many soils which have a natural acidity has been clearly demonstrated.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

- Promotes vigor.
- Increases yield.
- Improves quality.
- Reduces cost of liming.

Effective!

All the nitrogen is in the nitrate form immediately available to the plant without change.

Economical!

Vital Elements, for instance — **SODIUM, BORON, MAGNESIUM, IODINE**—are actively present in **Chilean Nitrate of Soda**

These Vital Elements are known to be essential for normal plant growth and animal nutrition. CONSIDER the very quick effect on growth and the strongly repairing effect on soils.

NOT a single grower who has used it has anything but praise for

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

Guaranteed Purity 98/99% — 100% Efficient.

Packed in 1 cwt. strong jute waterproof lined bags.

CLEAN, DRY, AND EASY TO HANDLE.

Write for Literature.

ALL MERCHANTS.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE,

44 MARGARET STREET, SYDNEY.

G.P.O. Box 2037L.

The old adage that "One Volunteer is worth ten pressed men" is still a very true one, and it would be a very

With the very dry conditions prevailing outside the Irrigation Areas, the prospects for vegetable crops of all kinds is very bright, although peas which have been sent to Sydney in large quantities have slumped in price, and at the present time are only fetching 3/6 per bushel.

A deputation waited on the Railway Commissioners on the second day of the Board meeting to discuss the matters outstanding from the general conference as well as the altered con-

"That the Department of Agriculture be asked to compel agents to

ARE YOU GRUBBING?

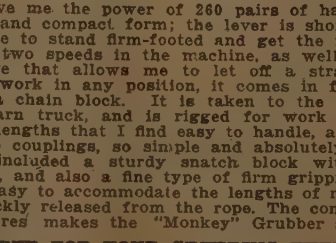
Previous experience had convinced me that to be really efficient a grubbing machine should have ample power and ropes that will meet the heavy demands required of them. I found that shovel and axe work is very costly either by itself or in conjunction with a machine. The machine that offered these features with a host of others, was **THE "MONKEY" GRUBBER.**

It gave me the power of 260 pairs of hands in a simple and compact form; the lever is short, so that I am able to stand firm-footed and get the full stroke. There are two speeds in the machine, as well as an automatic release that allows me to let off a strain, or as the machine will work in any position, it comes in for all jobs that would require a chain block. It is taken to the job on a pair of wheels like a barn truck, and is rigged for work in a few minutes. The ropes are in lengths that I find easy to handle, and each one is fitted with hook and loop couplings, so simple and absolutely IT for effectiveness. The makers have included a sturdy snatch block with a novel method of securing to the ropes, and also a fine type of firm gripping rope shortener. The latter makes it very easy to accommodate the lengths of rope to the tree or stump being pulled, and is quickly released from the rope. The combination of so many time and labor saving features makes the "Monkey" Grubber a superior grubbing outfit.

REMEMBER FOR YOUR GRUBBING THERE'S ONLY

H. H. HINDS,
225 Clarence Street,
Sydney.

**A. G. WEBSTER,
& SONS,**
Hobart & Launceston.



TREWHELLA'S

MONKEY GRUBBER

REX ROBINSON,
83 Gipps Street,
Brisbane.

Leading Stores and
Merchants, South and
West Australia.

TREWHELLA BROS. Pty. Ltd. Trentham, Vic.

N.S.W. NOTES—(Continued)

render a statement to consignors every week showing the amount of fruit on hand, together with the amount sold and the prices realised."

The Secretary reported having discussed this matter with the Legal Office of the Department of Agriculture who suggested that any amendment desired to the Farm Produce Agents' Act should be left in abeyance pending the report of the Royal Commission.

Fruit Fly: Correspondence was received from the Department of Agriculture relative to a suggestion that an amended proclamation should be issued requiring daily picking up in certain districts.

The Board advised that whilst anxious to do whatever may be possible to minimise the risk of fruit fly infestation is not at the moment prepared to recommend the adoption of the outlined proposal. Whilst being prepared to agree with the Department that the proposals should prove effective, it is considered that no further amendments should be made till the existing regulations can be properly enforced.

It was decided to request that further publicity be given to the matter.

Hail Insurance: Seventeen companies were communicated with following the decision of the last meeting of the Board, only two of whom have replied indicating their willingness to consider this class of business.

At the moment, however, they are not able to give any information as to rates and conditions as the question of the revision of rates and conditions is now under consideration.

New Zealand Embargo: The Secretary reported that the quarantine embargo against the importation of New Zealand Potatoes has been cancelled and a trade embargo imposed by the Customs Department.

It was resolved that the Government be requested to remove the embargo on New Zealand Potatoes and negotiate for the exchange of coastal citrus.

Black Spot Experiments. It was reported that a suggestion had been received that Mr. Archibald would accept the sum of £75 for placing a number of trees at disposal for experimental purposes, and Mr. Robinson £60. Payment of these sums exonerates the Federation from all other liabilities. Mr. Brown reported experiments by a German named Selbmann which indicated the possibility of good results and now that the formula has been secured, further trials will be made.

It was resolved to recompense those district associations that have borne expense in this matter.

Banana Marketing Board: Mr. H. A. Stevenson reported that a small majority of the growers had voted against a continuance of the Board. Resentment of the action of certain trade interests in interfering with the growers' domestic affairs was strongly expressed.

National Insurance: The Board was addressed by Mr. A. M. Walker from the Hospitals Contribution Fund, with which the Farmers' and Settlers' Association and the Graziers' Association are represented.

It was decided to recommend local associations to support the hospital contributions organisation in this respect. (Cont'd. on page 35)

BURRINJUCK STORAGE.

Small Supply Causes Anxiety.

Restrictions on Irrigation in M.I.A.

Sydney, 10/10/38.

The N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture (Major Reid), who is also chairman of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, has expressed his anxiety as to the inadequacy of the season's rainfall to replenish the storage at Burrinjuck.

The position is aggravated by the record draw from the reservoir during last season, as caused by the then prevailing drought conditions throughout the Riverina. It had been hoped that the usual seasonal replenishment might have been effected during late September, but the position still continues to be serious. Unless, indeed, there is a considerable inflow to the reservoir before the end of October, the Minister fears that it may become necessary to apply restrictions generally as to the use of water for irrigation purposes in respect of settlers on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and other landholders drawing water from the Murrumbidgee River. In the meantime, the position is being closely observed from day to day by the Irrigation Commission. The gravity of the position may be gauged by the fact that at present there are 366,012 acre feet stored at the dam, whereas at this time last year the storage amounted to 632,930 acre feet.

Messrs. Clements & Marshall Pty. Ltd., of Devonport, Tasmania, are leading exporters of Apples and Pears. They are representatives of Messrs. T. J. Poupart Ltd., of London, Hull, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester and Southampton.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED FRUITS.

Sales in Great Britain.

The Commonwealth Dried Fruits Export Control Board reports that Australian Dried Fruits were sold in Great Britain during the week ending October 27 to the extent of 865 tons. Included in the total were 753 tons of Sultanias at an average of £39/3/0, 32 tons of Currants at £29/11/6, and 80 tons of Lexias at £49/0/9 per ton. Trading is steady and the market is without much animation. Seasonal demand is understood to be a little late.

N.S.W. DRIED FRUITS BOARD.

Prosecutions for Breaches of Regulations.

At Young (N.S.W.) Police Court on September 21, 1938, Philip Langworthy, orchardist of Monteagle, N.S.W., pleaded guilty to selling dried Prunes not packed and graded in accordance with the Regulations under the Dried Fruits Act, 1933. Inspector C. N. Hall stated that he had searched defendant's motor lorry at Greenthorpe on June 29, 1938, and found five 2 lb. bags of dried Prunes in a hidden recess at back of the driver's seat. In his opinion the Prunes were not packed and graded in a registered packing house.

A fine of £1 with 8/- costs was imposed.

Walter Thomas Eason, of Merungle Hill, Leeton, was charged at Leeton Police Court on September 22, 1938, before Mr. Harris, P.M., with sale of 30 lbs. dried Apricots not packed and graded in accordance with regulations. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £2 with 8/- costs.

MAKING WORK EASY.

The G.W. Elevating Truck.

The attention of fruitgrowers, packers, tanners and cool stores proprietors is directed to the advertisement of Gardner, Waern & Co. Pty. Ltd., wherein is illustrated their Australian-made elevating truck which solves the difficulty of moving cases and heavy equipment in and about the shed or factory concerned.

Such considerable savings are effected by modern efficient transportation methods that this equipment deserves the earnest consideration of all who desire the most expeditious and efficient handling of their goods.

The G.W. elevating truck can easily be run under the loaded platform supporting the goods and by depressing the handle the load is lifted in a matter of seconds. The load is discharged by simply pressing a foot pedal. So strongly built is the truck that the smaller type will handle with ease a weight up to one ton at a time, whilst the model "B" will carry a more bulky load up to 2,500 lbs. in weight.

Unnecessary loading and re-loading is thus eliminated and the manufacturers claim that this truck will save the wages of two men in comparison with the old style of hand carrying, also that it will save any risk of damage to the goods in transit.

By using inexpensive wooden platforms, the goods are kept clear of the floor, making for an orderly and tidy factory or warehouse, and the elevating truck can pick up large numbers of cases and transport them intact, and with one handling, to any location desired.

The low initial cost, the saving in space, the ease of transportation, the saving in time, the prevention of damage to the goods, the saving in maintenance costs and the speed of operation are only a few of the advantages provided by the use of a G.W. elevating truck.

The truck is fitted with ball-bearing, rubber-tired wheels on axles of large diameter making for strength. It has a rotating front carriage which enables an easy swing into any position in a complete circle, whilst a hydraulic oil buffer, adjustable, gives easy running so that a boy can engage the truck and manipulate heavy loads.

The G.W. elevating truck is in use in many factories in all States of Australia. A brochure setting out the advantages of the truck more fully, quotations, specifications and further information can be obtained from Messrs. Gardner, Waern & Co. Pty. Ltd., 481 Flinders-street, Melbourne, or 26 Market-street, Sydney, or from any of the Company's agents in other States.

FACTORS IN FERTILITY.

The Limitations of Fertilisers.

VALUABLE AS THEY ARE, there are limitations to what fertilisers can accomplish. Want of plant food is, of course, a common cause of infertility, especially in the case of land which has been exhausted by repeated croppings without manuring or rotation. Proper manuring, giving due consideration to the requirements both of the soil and of the crop, is the remedy, provided that the land is in good condition; but the important fact must not be lost sight of that the mere addition of plant food is not sufficient unless the soil is in such mechanical condition that it can make good use of the manure applied.

Deficiency in humus is a common cause of infertility. A soil deficient in humus is less able to withstand droughty conditions, lacks cohesion, and is easily blown or washed away, and is unfavorable to the growth of micro-organisms.

Absence of bacteria, particularly of the nitrifying organisms, is prejudicial to the satisfactory production of crops. The cause is generally want of aeration, lack of lime or vegetable matter, sourness, bad tillage or drainage, etc.

Manuring alone is not likely to be of any benefit on land that is badly drained, sour, or in bad tilth.

Fruit TreeS

Fruit TreeS

Fruit TreeS

Best Obtainable — Catalogue Free.

Quality first and all the time.
Book Now for Delivery June-July.
Orders reserved.

**John Brunning
and Sons**

Somerville Nurseries,
**Somerville, Victoria
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Orchards & Nurseries 208 Acres.
Private Cool Stores, 17,500
Case Capacity.

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Orchard Disc Cultivator



A Really Satisfactory Tractor Implement

61 High St., Shepparton, Vic. Phone 215.

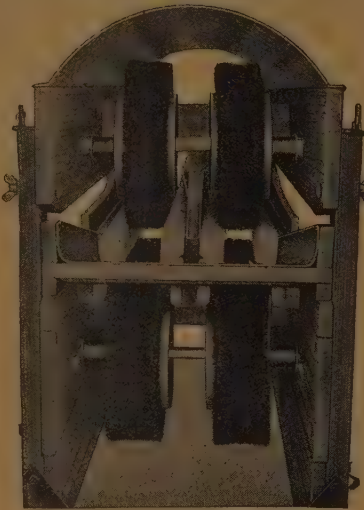
FRUIT POLISHING — — FRUIT GRADING and PACKING HOUSE EQUIPMENT

By DANIEL HARVEY Limited

"HARVEY"

Horse Hair Belt Brusher for—

POLISHING CITRUS FRUIT, TOMATOES, PASSIONFRUIT,
and Removing Arsenate of Lead Residue from Apples.



The lower set of brushes traverses in the same direction as the fruit, at a given speed, and the lower side of the top brushes traverses in the opposite direction at half the speed, thus giving a DOUBLE BRUSHING ACTION.

The fruit is in FULL CONTACT with the brushes throughout the process.

The amount of PRESSURE CAN BE REGULATED by lowering or raising the top set of brushes.

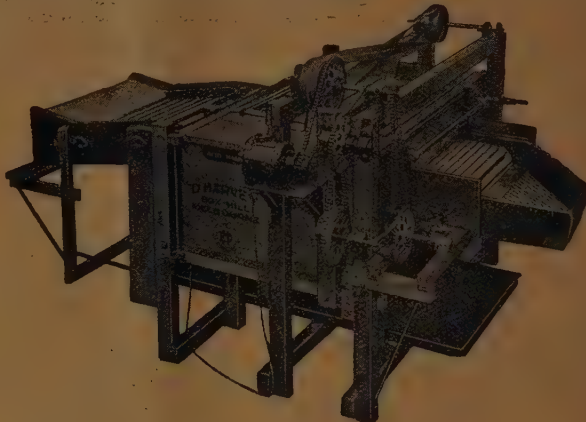
The amount of BRUSHING CAN BE REGULATED by running the top brushes faster or slower.

It can be run in conjunction with your grader, or fed on to the packing bench. Built in 1, 2, 3 or 4 runway size.

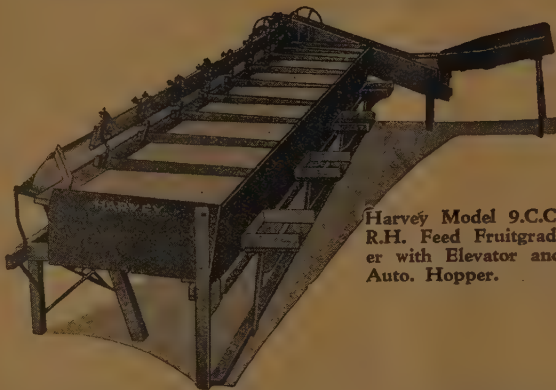
"HARVEY" 2-RUNWAY
HORSE-HAIR BELT
FRUIT POLISHER.

"Harvey" Apple and Pear Washers

The Cheapest and Surest Method of Washing Fruit. Enhances Appearance. NO BURNING — NO BRUISING can take place within the Machine itself, which THOROUGHLY WASHES the Fruit, removing all TRACES OF ARSENATE LEAD POISON and Hydrochloric Acid.



"HARVEY" Colour & Count Grading Machine



Harvey Model 9.C.C.
R.H. Feed Fruitgrader
with Elevator and
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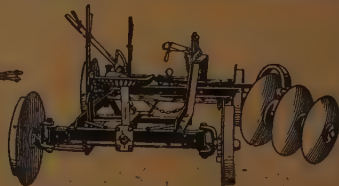
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Export & Commercial News

N.S.W. Fruit Trade Dinner

A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL function was held at the C.T.A., Sydney, on October 15, this being the annual dinner of the N.S.W. Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries in association with the Fruit Merchants' Section Committee, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, and the Australian Apple and Pear Council. Mr. L. J. Jenkins presided.

After the loyal toast, Mr. J. L. Blick, in a happy speech, proposed the toast of Parliament, which was responded to by Mr. C. W. Frost, M.H.R., and the Hon. A. Richardson, M.L.C.

Mr. T. J. Hartigan, Railway Commission, proposed the toast of the Fruit and Vegetable Industries, stating that at the Sydney markets alone, 11,000,000 packages were handled every year, with a total value of over £3,000,000. In responding, General Heane (Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.) referred to the good services rendered by the Railways Department, though improvements at Darling Harbor were urgently needed. He stated that producers, distributors and all associated with the industry needed to take the broad national viewpoint in dealing with problems.

Mr. B. Flewell-Smith, Queensland, also responded and spoke favorably of the co-operation which existed between growers and distributors, and emphasised the value of publicity for increased fruit consumption.

On behalf of the Sydney fruit trade, Mr. W. Musgrove, in a happy speech, made a presentation to Mr. Garfield Rougley, treasurer of the Association, who was now retiring from business.

Mr. H. W. Soothill, Western Australia, proposed the toast: "The Australian Apple and Pear Council," which organisation, he stated, was a

powerful force for good in the industry. While acknowledging the value of publicity, people had to be told not simply to eat more fruit and vegetables, but also the reason why.

Mr. J. B. Mills, in responding, said the Apple and Pear Council sought to bring growers and exporters together to serve a common cause. Primarily it was the growers' body, as growers voted exclusively on all matters affecting varieties, regulations, etc. Since new facts had been publicised concerning the curative value of Apples, sales had largely increased. The Apple indeed was proving a friend to ailing humanity.

Mr. J. E. Ward proposed the toast "Our Guests," which was responded to by representatives of the several organisations present.

On behalf of Mr. Josiah Moss, Mr. F. Chilton made presentations to Messrs. Jenkins (President), Musgrove (Vice-President), and MacDermott (Secretary of the Chamber of Fruit and Vegetable Industries).

At the instance of Mr. C. Greentree, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman.

In addition to the organisations previously mentioned, the following were represented at the dinner: Rotary Club of Sydney, Council of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce (represented by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. J. R. Parsons), Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., Tasmanian State Fruit Board, Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Queensland, N.S.W. Government Railways, Central North Coast Tomato Growers' Association, Southern Queensland Tomato Growers' Association, Dept. of Commerce, Master Carriers' Association of N.S.W., Master Fruit Carriers' Association.

APPLE EXPORT FROM QUEENSLAND.

A REVIEW of the Queensland Apple export season 1937-38 by the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, shows that success attended their venture of buying Granny Smiths in the middle of 1937 for the 1938 season at 8/- per case f.o.r. Stanthorpe, less levies. The financial result was such that growers were paid a bonus of 3d. per case from the profits, this being on all counts over 100. The greatest number of Granny Smith Apples exported was recorded this season, with 28,497 cases. It is proposed that the same scheme be followed again this year.

Jonathans, however, were not so successful, the net realisation proving to be the lowest on record, averaging 3/3.34 per case, f.o.r. Stan-

thorpe. The out-turn of the fruit was quite good, reports revealing that the unsatisfactory realisations were not the result of faulty turn-out, but because of the very depressed market.

Proceeds from Dunns seem to indicate that there is an outlet for a limited number in London. Fruit exported "on consignment" netted a final return of 5/4.83, and fruit sold to a southern exporter returned 5/1 per case f.o.r. Stanthorpe (the grower paying levies).

Once again the nett return of Delicious proved unsatisfactory, the average total return being 4/3.48 per case.

It is interesting to note that the quantities of Jonathans exported has fallen from 11,226 in 1934 to 3,643, 1938. Dunns have dropped from 5,344 to 1,722, and Delicious 2,012 to 837. Granny Smith showed an increase of 2,484 cases.

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Deterioration is avoided by special arrangements for sorting to mark, and quick insulated trains direct to London.

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ONION MARKETING.

Figures of Victorian Pool.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Council, Sir John Harris told Mr. Chandler that up to the end of September 37,369 tons of Onions had been received into the present pool by the Onion Marketing Board. Sales from the pool totalled 20,785 tons for local consumption and 2,491 tons for export from the 1936-37 crop, and 23,084 tons for local consumption and 3,653 tons for export from the 1937-38 crop. No Onions remained unsold from the 1936-37 crop, and 3,151 tons remained from the 1937-38 crop, of which one-fifth was merchantable. Of the 1936-37 crop, the quantity of rejections, natural wastage and shrinkage was 20,873 tons, all of which were discarded. Of the 1937-38 crop, the quantity discarded to date totalled 7,481 tons.

In answer to a question whether a consumers' committee had been appointed, as provided in the Act, Sir J. Harris said it had not been necessary, as having regard to all the circumstances the price charged to consumers for Onions was considered reasonable.

Messrs. S. E. Norseworthy & Co., fruit exporters and merchants, of Gumeracha, South Australia, specialise in Apple and Pear export. They are proprietors of Home Service Stores, Branch 41. Attention is directed to their advertisement in this issue.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS.

New Bean Evolved in U.S.A.

Probably because of a general public belief that small and immature vegetables are tenderer and of better flavor, there has been a demand for the smaller Beans and Peas. This has been particularly noticeable in the Lima Bean industry in U.S.A., where a pronounced switch took place from the larger type of Bean such as the Fordhook to the smaller Henderson type; the public assumes that the smaller Bean is younger and better. The fact is that the Fordhook is much superior in quality.

Dr. Ray Magruder, while at the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, had his own opinions on the question of quality, and he crossed the Fordhook with the Henderson some 14 years ago. Since 1931, when he went to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Station at Beltsville, Md., he has carried on selection work until he evolved the Baby Fordhook, which is small like Henderson, but thicker and much superior quality. The primary purpose of this Bean is for canning and freezing; because the pods are small and contain only three or four Beans, it is not adapted to present-day market needs as a shell Bean. The seed is now available through commercial channels in limited quantity, but by 1940 will be in ample supply for all purposes. Seed cannot be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

PLUMS FOR JAM MAKING.

The Director of Marketing in N.S.W. (Mr. A. A. Watson) advises that recently he received a communication from one of the Fruit Inspectors attached to the Department of Agriculture wherein concern was expressed regarding a report current in his district that jam manufacturers had definitely intimated that they

would not purchase Wilson's Early or Early Jewel Plums, during the coming season.

Following receipt of this information, the Director established contact with a number of the leading jam manufacturers in New South Wales, and the replies he has received indicate that, while some firms will not purchase these varieties, there has been no combined decision on the part

of manufacturers in this connection. The position is dependent to a considerable extent on the stocks of jam available at the commencement of the season. If there should be a carryover of this year's pack, there will be some diffidence on the part of jam manufacturers to operate on the early varieties of Plums as they will probably prefer to wait for the later fruit, preference generally being ex-

pressed for dark color Plums. However, some manufacturers may feel disposed to purchase some stocks of the varieties mentioned owing to a fear that arises from time to time that later crops may be insufficient to most requirements.

Whilst the position, therefore, does not look very encouraging for growers of the varieties mentioned, it appears definite that jam manufacturers have not decided to impose a definite ban on the purchase of the particular types mentioned.



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If you have good fruit to market, you will find in the firm of **GEORGE LISTER PTY. LTD.** the service you require. Established over 50 Years.

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Are now paying a Bonus
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sions charged to regular
clients of the Fruit &
Vegetable Section for
year ending Sept., 1935

Send Your Consignments

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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

SALE OF FRUIT BY COUNT.

Victorian Minister for Agriculture
Favourably Impressed.

FOR SOME YEARS past there has been a united effort by fruit-growers, distributors and organised sections of the general public to bring about a much needed reform in providing for the sale of large fruits, particularly of Apples, Pears and Peaches, by count instead of by weight.

The arguments in favor of this reform are well known—quicker handling with less bruising, better standardisation, the delivery to the public of evenly-sized fruit, etc. Remembering that Oranges, Lemons, Bananas and even Passionfruit are sold by count, it is surprising that the antiquated system of selling large fruit by weight has not long since been done away with.

A deputation representing all sections of the community waited on the Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hogan, on October 19, and pressed home these points. Mrs. John Downing spoke on behalf of the Housewives' Association and the Australian Women's National League; Mrs. Weber, M.L.A., and Mrs. Davis (Victorian Housewives' Association), effectively spoke in support. Messrs. G. H. Sprague and H. J. Noonan put the case for the growers, and Mr. E. W. Thompson for the retailers. Mr. J. H. Cain, M.L.A., leader of the Labor Party, made a telling speech.

Others present were Messrs. W. H. Carne and R. A. W. Bailey and R. E. Boardman for the V.F.M.A.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A., who capably put the case from the point of view of Goulburn Valley growers and fruit producers generally.

Mr. Hogan, Minister for Agriculture, asked why the system was not brought in voluntarily, seeing that it seemed to be wanted by all sections of the community? He was told it was difficult to break an old-established custom, and that compulsory action was needed to make its application uniform. All sections of the community would benefit by the change.

Concluding his remarks, the Minister stated that this matter had been before the Government and the public for a considerable time past, and he had no request of any kind for continuing the present system. He would bring before Cabinet a request for the needed legal amendment for the compulsory sale of large fruit by count.

Mr. MacDonald thanked the Minister for this assurance and the deputation then withdrew.

ORCHARD HEAT METER.

A radiation meter used in the study of orchard heating has been developed in the College of Engineering on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Prof. L. M. K. Boelter, of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Berkeley, developed the meter and is working with the agricultural engineering division on the heating problem. The meter is used to measure the percentage of heat developed by a heater and given off in the form of radiant energy. With radiant energy that can be measured accurately it is hoped to find how much of this form of heat is useful in raising the tree temperatures on cold nights.

"Are these chickens freshly killed?" asked the demure bride of the pouter.

"Fresh killed, lady?" he exclaimed. "Why, artificial respiration would bring 'em 'round again!"

FRUITGROWERS' FEDERATION

OF N.S.W.—(Contd. from page 31).

Apple and Pear Council Conference: The Secretary reported that this conference had taken place in Sydney. Some discussion centred around the method of selecting representatives proposed in the Apple and Pear Organisation Bill now before the Federal Parliament and it was decided to procure all necessary details when available.

Publicity: Mr. Dowland, actively engaged in the sales by case of Valencia Oranges, attended the meeting and reported that orders for over 11,000 cases had been received, but that those still exceeded delivery facilities. It was stated that the actual hitch was in regard to supplies and not due to the carriers. It was revealed that orders by 'phone had completely disorganised the normal broadcasting work, and it had been found impossible to transact other business. Mr. Dowland advised that should the campaign continue it would be well worth while to make better provision. Other activities such as window stickers, folders and other illustrative propaganda, Mr. Dowland said, were nearly ready for release. As a profit of 6d. per case was being made on sales through the campaign it was agreed that this surplus should be paid into the fund less charges if necessary. It was decided to approach the Premier seeking the additional £500 and further to convey to the Government and the Rural Bank thanks for their assistance in the matter, at the same time expressing gratification with the results.

Royal Commission: The Secretary was instructed, in his address to the Commissioner to refer both for and against the proposed Fruit Marketing Act, together with other matters that may be deemed by him to be the policy of the Federation.

Leeton Fruitgrowers' Co-op. Society Ltd.: The Secretary reported that this society had reaffiliated with the Federation.

A.W.U. Claim: In this respect the Secretary advised that when the case is heard provision will again be made for expert growers to give evidence.

FACTS ABOUT RAILWAY GOODS TRANSPORT.

"It is no boast, but a reasoned and a demonstrable fact that no other system of transport combines, in the same measure as the railways, the essentials of efficient service—safety, expedition and comfort." With that arresting introduction to an illuminating survey of the Victorian Railways Department's goods transport activities, the recently-issued folder, "If Not Perfection," proceeds to emphasise many unchallengeable facts.

The brochure stresses the negligible risk which is involved in entrusting the carriage of goods to the Victorian Railways, and points out that in 1936-37 the freight handled by the railways consisted of 6,115,298 tons, carried an average distance of 123.3 miles and 11,440,000 head of livestock carried on an average 120.3 miles. The number of tons hauled one mile aggregated more than 838 millions.

The admissible claims for loss, damage and delay amounted to less than £16 for every million tons carried one mile; or, to simplify the figures, less than 4d. for every 1,000 tons carried one mile.

"This result may not be perfection, but it can at least be said that it is not widely short of it," runs an effective passage in the folder.

Increased cool storage facilities are being provided in Tasmania to serve the coming export season.

TOMATO INVESTIGATIONS.

Need for Seed and Soil Sterilisation.

Disease Resistant Varieties.

A RECENT REPORT by the Queensland Government. Tomato Pathologist (Mr. Aberdeen) summarises investigational work recently carried out regarding bacterial and fusarium wilt. Although these diseases are present in late Summer and early Autumn, Tomato growers would probably appreciate some notes in preparation for the protection of their coming crops.

The most characteristic symptom is a rapid wilting of the affected plant in several days without any appreciable yellowing of the lower leaves, although Fusarium may show its presence some weeks before the actual wilting by golden yellow leaves about the bottom of the bush.

A crop may become diseased in two ways—

- (1) By means of infected seed.
- (2) From the soil.

It is generally considered that soil infection is the chief factor in bringing about the disease, particularly in districts where Tomatoes have been grown for some time.

As any control by spraying is impossible, control methods are mostly preventive. The most important step is seed sterilisation, or failing that, soil sterilisation of the seed beds must be carried out.

It should be a matter of routine to growers to sterilise their seed unless it is officially certified as disease free. This will help considerably in keeping the ground clean. Such practices as removing all affected plants and burning and three to four year rotation are strongly recommended.

Very little further information is available at present re control methods, although it is understood experiments are at present being carried out in Florida, U.S.A., where encouraging results have been obtained from sulphur treatment to the soil.

Trials conducted showed that Red Marhio, Rutgers, Marglobe, Break o' Day and Marvana, are more resistant than Sunnybrook Earliana, Pritchard, Coonmulla, Heidke, and Chalk's Early Jewel. Sunnybrook Earliana is a little better than Chalk's Early Jewel. Strains of Break o' Day showed a fair variation in resistance, which serves to indicate the necessity of developing a pure line of the variety concerned. If a grower has a strain of any variety that he considers is a good one, then without a doubt he should keep his own seed.

ADVERTISING ORANGES.

Success in Victoria and N.S.W.

The Victorian Central Citrus Association is to be highly commended for its successful Orange publicity campaign this season. A steady demand for Orange juice has been created. The basis of the campaign is the health value of the product.

The Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows:—"Some thousands of cases of small sizes of Oranges have been removed from the market as a result of the Radio Selling Campaign: the demand for these sizes has been stimulated."

Growers—

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Vegetables to Agents who
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Chamber of Fruit and
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Victoria (continued).

substantially increased the consumption of that fruit. Growers must see to it that this work be continued. He congratulated the Publicity Committee on the steps taken to convey by gift and story the benefits of Apple consumption to the school children in the metropolitan area. Efforts were being made to lift standards by interstate grading regulations. Despite the criticism of the Victoria market, investigations had disclosed that last year fruits, excluding Oranges, marketed direct by the grower amounted to the amazing total of 3,541,546 packages. Of this quantity, 1,306,055 packages were Apples. Sales from the merchants' section of the market totalled 832,809 packages, of which 71,862 were Apples. There was no market in the world comparable with the Victorian market in regard to quantity of fruit sold "off the tail of the waggon." The onus was upon growers with such a wonderful market available to them, to play their part by delivering, to the consumer good quality fruit.

Demonstrations were given of rototiller, spraying outfits, fruit-wiping machines, improved spraying equipment, rotary hoe and various other agricultural implements, and various uses for stationary engines and motor chassis. There were also many trade displays of spraying materials, fertilisers and fruit by-products. Included in the attendance were Messrs. Everard, M.L.A., and Chandler, M.L.C. The President of the Southern Fruitgrowers' Association, Mr. E. Noonan, presided. Members of the Vermont, Bayswater, East Burwood, Croydon, and Croydon North Young Farmers' Clubs were present.

VICTORIAN FRUIT MARKETING ASSOCIATION.

THE monthly meeting of the executive of the Victorian Fruit Marketing Association was held at Melbourne on October 28, 1938. There were present Messrs. G. W. Brown (Chairman), W. H. Carne, A. S. Harrison (Vice-Presidents), J. B. Mills, S. Brown, F. R. Mellor, R. A. W. Bailey, H. M. McLean, G. Douglas, K. V. Eagle, F. Cave, W. P. Hutchinson, F. Moore, H. J. Noonan, J. J. Tully, N. Perry, G. H. Sprague, J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A., W. Young, E. Noonan (Southern Fruitgrowers' Association), J. M. Ward (Superintendent of Horticulture), and R. E. Boardman (Secretary).

Sale of Large Fruit by Count.
Messrs. R. A. W. Bailey, H. J. Noonan and G. H. Sprague reported having attended, in company with Mr. Carne and the Secretary, a deputation to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hogan, requesting that the sale of large fruit by count instead of by weight be made compulsory. The deputation was supported by representatives of women's organisations, retailers, Mrs. Weber, M.L.A., and Mr. J. H. Cain, M.L.A. The deputation was introduced by Mr J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A.

In reply, the Minister had promised to favorably bring the matter before Cabinet.

Report received and deputation thanked.

Air Disaster.

Delegates stood in silence as a tribute to the memory of Mr. C. A. S. Hawker, M.P., who was a victim of the recent air tragedy.

The Chairman stated another victim was Mr. Alan Steen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Steen, fruitgrowers, of Sedgwick. It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to the parents. Australian Apple and Pear Council.

Full reports were presented by Messrs. Mills, Brown, Moore, Mellor, McLean (see report in this issue).

Office Bearers.

The Secretary reported that the following had been elected:—President, Mr. W. P. Hutchinson (Somerville); Executive: Messrs. F. Moore, J. J. Tully, H. J. Noonan (Metropolitan), J. G. B. MacDonald, M.L.A., and W. Young (Goulburn Valley); W. H. Carne, S. Brown, and R. A. W. Bailey (Gippsland); H. M. McLean, G. Douglas and K. V. Eagle (Harcourt); C. H. Jost (North West), G. H. Sprague, L. G. Cole and G. W. Brown (Peninsula). Shippers: Messrs. J. B. Mills, A. S. Harrison, F. R. Mellor, F. Cave, E. Russell, K. Weeding, J. W. Barker.

Crop Prospects (continued).

Bananas: Although the amount of fruit marketed during the past six months showed an increase of 25 per cent. over that marketed during the first six months of the year, it is not expected that the total amount marketed during the next twelve months will equal the figures of the past year. In fact, it is probable that a slight decrease may result on account of the class of land, some of the young areas were planted on during recent plantings.

Citrus: The last of the Valencia Lates are being sold on the local market now, and this will terminate a very satisfactory crop for the past season. From all districts it is reported that a good crop has set for this year and there is every indication that this crop should about equal last year's figures.

Papaws: Much trouble has been experienced in the Papaws during the past year. Nevertheless, new plantings were made and an increase of 15 per cent. is expected for the coming year.

Apples: Last year a record crop of Apples was harvested in the Stanthorpe district. More or less as a result of what could be termed "over-bearing," this season's crop will be much lighter, but this will be by no means a poor crop. Figures should about equal the 1936 crop and the quality of the fruit will be a little better.

Stone Fruit: This year's crop should be a heavy one, equal to last year's crop, and present indications point to good quality fruit being marketed right through.

Grapes: It is expected that this season's crop will be lighter than last year, and perchance some hail damage is encountered this estimate will be further decreased.

Passionfruit: A very heavy Summer crop has set and it is expected that an equal number of cases will be harvested this year as was last year.

Tomatoes: Medium supplies of Winter crop Tomatoes have been marketed, and a heavy crop of early Summer fruit is quickly maturing. A good season is expected this year, but it is not anticipated that figures will show other than a very slight increase over last year's returns.

QUEENSLAND.

Mr. H. M. Jones, Stanthorpe, Queensland, writes as follows under date October 24:

It is hard to state what the Apple crop is like till after the first codling spray, which was applied during the past week.

July indications pointed to another early Spring, as the ground was dry and warm, but we got rain and big frosts in early August which caused a considerable amount of sap trouble

in places, and changed the whole outlook by causing the flowering to become a fortnight late.

Jap. Plums: We had ideal weather conditions at blossom time, resulting in the biggest Jap. crop the district has experienced, and it is hard to get efficient labor to thin them.

English Plums: Heavy to medium.

Peaches: Heavy with a slight shed.

Apples and Pears: We had a very dry Autumn, also some heavy storms and hail at blossom time: the crop I would say is going to be medium to good in places.

Grapes: We experienced heavy storms and wet conditions during the shooting period which caused more work in places, but the crop generally is good.

The National Insurance is not good as far as a fruit farmer is concerned: more burdens to carry and less for the trouble. I believe the Southern Europeans will be more in evidence as the orchardists of the future in this district, as the rising generation are drifting elsewhere I am sorry to state.

Applethorpe (24/10/38): Crop prospects:—

Apples: Gravenstein and Jonathan, medium to heavy; Delicious, light to medium; Granny Smiths, heavy. These are the principal varieties grown in the Stanthorpe district.

Pears: Williams and Packham's Triumph, good.

Jap. Plums: Wilson, S. Rosa, Doris, Burbank, all very heavy. Growers busy thinning out. Very little green or black aphid this year.

English Plums: Generally light.

Apricots: Good.

Weather conditions have been good and no late frosts. Crop prospects generally good.—D. Pfrunder.



Licensed under Farm Produce Agents Act.

F. CHILTON

ESTABLISHED 1894

Fruit Commission Agent

SHIPPING NO. 56.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PROMPT RETURNS

RELIABLE ADVICE.

Registered Address for Telegrams and Cables: "CHILTONS."

References:—Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, Sydney, and Growers throughout Australia.

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY.

N. & A. Fruit and Produce Company

Licensed Farm Produce Agents. (No. 2253)

HEAD OFFICE:

2 STEEL STREET, NEWCASTLE.

References: Bank of New South Wales.

Shipping Numbers on Application.

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS — IN RETURN, WE OFFER GOOD AND PROMPT SERVICE.



BRANCH: 6 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Telegraphic Address: "NANDA"

PHONES:

Newcastle, 1365. Sydney, MA 8428.

GROWERS!—Consign your Fruit to—

JAMES SLATER PTY. LTD.

21 CITY MARKETS, SYDNEY.

Postal Address: Box 36, Haymarket P.O., Sydney.

Established 1882.

SHIPPING NO. 19.

88 VIC. & TAS.

Specials, Advice Notes, etc., on Application.

FRUITGROWERS!

For Satisfactory Results, Send Your Fruit to

F. H. G. ROGERS

Fruit Selling Expert,

MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

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Established 1900.

SERVICE WITH SECURITY.

HOPKINS & LIPSCOMBE

Proprietor: STANLEY E. FOGSON.

LICENSED FARM PRODUCE AGENT

MUNICIPAL MARKETS, SYDNEY.

SHIPPING NOS.—58 Vic. and Tas., 68 Q'land.

Bankers: Bank of N.S.W., Haymarket, SYDNEY.

Telephone MA 3846.

Established 1900.

W. MUSGROVE & SON

Licensed Farm Produce Agents.

5 City Fruit Markets, Sydney.

Our Motto—Quick Sales and Prompt Settlements.

Forwarding Numbers:

Tasmania, Victoria, S. Australia, No. 52.

Queensland, Northern Rivers, No. 12.

LARGER PREMISES NECESSARY.

F. R. Mellor, Now at Markets.

In order to acquire better and larger premises, as well as to be close to the Wholesale Fruit Market for the convenience of orchardists and market growers, Mr. F. R. Mellor, has taken over premises at 452 Queen-street, Melbourne, opposite the Queen-Victoria Market.

Mr. Mellor is well known to the fruit industry, having been engaged in this business for over thirty years, during most of which he was located at 440 Elizabeth-street. He is also engaged in the export of fruit to Great Britain and the Continent. He is prepared to negotiate with growers for next season's crops of Apples, Pears and Plums, as soon as growers are able to estimate their yields.

As will be seen from Mr. Mellor's advertisement in this issue, all kinds of orchard implements are kept in stock. Particular attention is directed to Amazon British made high pressure spray hose for which he is the sole distributor for Australia. Also to the Victor brand arsenate of lead powder and Triumph brand pocotine sulphate. Kilkod chemically-treated tree bands for the destruction of Codling moth, are guaranteed freshly made and double dipped retaining the killing element which ensures their greater efficiency. Since indications suggest that Codling will be particularly bad this season, growers should make sure of obtaining and applying bands without delay.

Mr. Mellor states that to obtain the maximum benefit from chemical bands, it is necessary before applying them, to remove all loose bark from the trees; also to clear away rubbish from around the trees, in order to remove cover for the larvae of the Codling Moth.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue on behalf of Messrs. W. H. Beauchamp & Co. Pty. Ltd., fruit brokers and exporters, 129 Macquarie-street, Hobart, Tasmania. This firm, which represents one of the largest organisations in Great Britain is offering assistance to Tasmanian fruitgrowers in the marketing of their overseas Apples and Pears.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Curdled egg custard may be restored by turning it into a clean, cool basin and stirring it one way until cold.

Try steaming beetroot instead of boiling it. If the beetroot is very large, to save time cut it in half and singe the cut parts with a red-hot poker.

To clean white kid gloves, make a paste with zinc powder and petrol and apply with a clean flannel away from a light or fire.

For a persistent attack of hic-cough, hold the chin in a cupful of cold water. The cure is almost instantaneous.

Damp Rooms.—If there is a fire-place in the rooms, put a bundle of shavings or straw occasionally into the grate, and burn it. This will draw the damp, stagnant air into the chimney.

HARVEY 9A FRUIT GRADER

9-bin, double sided; independent adj. roller element; spring bottom bins; elevator; automatic feed hopper; case rails and stands complete in every detail; in perfect order and condition. Less than half new price, £60.

Going out of the industry.

Can be inspected at any time.

G. Berry
Wauah, Tynong, Vic.

Market Notes and Prices

SYDNEY MARKET REPORT.

For Week Ending October 25, 1938.

SYDNEY MARKET NEWS and notes for the week ending October 25 to hand from the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W., together with a review of the operations of the previous week.

Prices.

Apples (Fancy and Good): Buncombe (N.S.W.), 8/- to 12/- per bush.; Crofton (Tas.), 9/- to 11/-; Del. (N.S.W.), 10/- to 16/-, few to 17/-; Del. (Tas.), 7/- to 12/-; Demo. (N.S.W.), 7/- to 11/-, few 12/-; Demo. (Tas.), 7/- to 11/-; French Crab (Tas.), colored 5/- to 8/-, green 7/- to 11/-; Geeveston Fanny (Tas.), 7/- to 11/-; Granny Smith (N.S.W.), 9/- to 15/-, shipping higher Ex. F. to 16/-; Romes (Tas. and N.S.W.), 7/- to 12/-; Romes (Vic.), 7/- to 10/-, few 11/-; Sturmer (Tas.), 6/- to 10/-; Yates (Vic. and N.S.W.), 8/- to 13/-; Ex. F. and Shipping higher; "D" grade lower.

Pears: Jos. (N.S.W. and Vic.), 5/- to 13/- bus.; Packham's (N.S.W., Vic.), 8/- to 15/-; Winter Nelis (N.S.W. and Vic.), 8/- to 13/-; Ex. F. and Shipping higher; "D" grade lower.

Marketing Comments.

Apples: Delivery of Tasmanian Apples was delayed due to wet weather, 12,069 cases being due for Sydney. Values remained firm, N.S.W. fruits were as follow: Granny Smith, counts 113 and 125 15/-, few 125 16/-, Counts 88, 96 and 133 14/-, also 150 14/-, Counts 72 and 80 12/- and 13/-, Del., counts 125 17/-, counts 64, 72 13/- to 14/-, others 15/- and 16/-.

Pears: According to the amount of wastage displayed, so do values vary, prices being in some instances higher than those quoted.

Apricots, N.S.W.: Few to 11/6 per half case. A few only extremely early fruits arrived.

Bananas, N.S.W. and Qld.: Prices according to the Banana Marketing Board of N.S.W. Regulation graded, first quality fruit. Six inch, seven inch, eight and nine inch, 10/- to 19/- per tropical case. Total available on the Sydney market last week were 13,244 tropical cases, Queensland forwarding 3,370 and N.S.W. 9,874. Values firmed a little.

Cherries, N.S.W.: 7/- to 10/-, few 12/- per quarter bush. A few cases are appearing from the Young district.

Citrus Fruits.

Grapefruit, N.S.W.: Local, 5/- to 7/-, large 8/- to 10/-, few higher per bush. Wheeney, 5/- to 10/-, few 14/-, Inland, 6/- to 9/-, special to 14/-, Vict., 8/- to 12/-.

Lemons, N.S.W., Special and Standard: Local counts, 125 to 216, 2/6 to 4/-, few 7/- per bush.; smaller, 2/- to 4/-; plain grade unsaleable; inland, 5/- to 6/-, few 7/6.

Oranges, N.S.W.: 8/- to 12/-, few higher.

Valencias, N.S.W.: Standard and Special: Counts 125 to 138, local, 6/- to 7/-, few 8/- per bush.; inland, 7/- to 8/-, Counts 150 to 175, local, 3/6 to 5/-, few 6/-; inland, 6/- to 7/-.

Counts, 180 to 234, local, 3/- to 4/3, inferior lower. Choice quality fruit has become very scarce.

Mandarins, N.S.W.: Emperor, 4/- to 7/-, few higher per bushel.

Comments on the Citrus Position.

Lemons: Some wastage is occurring in stocks in the market the fruit being very liable to melt. **Oranges,** **Navels:** Very few Navels are now appearing. **Valencias:** Counts 125 and 138 are preferred for sale at 1/- per dozen, while most other sizes are in over supply.

Some thousands of cases of small sizes have been removed from the market as a result of the Radio Selling Campaign and demand for these sizes has been stimulated.

Passionfruit, N.S.W.: 4/- to 10/-, special 16/- to 18/- per half bush.;

Papaws, Qld.: 8/- to 11/- per trop. case; 837 trop. cases came from Qld. last week.

Pineapples, Qld. and N.S.W.: 5/- to 7/-, few higher per trop. case. 11,543 trop. cases were supplied by Qld. last week. Wet weather has now intervened, to reduce demand for this tropical product.

Strawberries, N.S.W.: 6/- to 10/-, few higher per dozen punnets. N.S.W. supplies continue light.

Tomatoes, N.S.W.: Central North Coast, 10/- to 14/-, colored 20/-, few higher per half case. N.S.W.: Glasshouse, 10/- to 18/-, few to 20/-, very small from 5/-; hothouse higher per half bushel. Qld.: Bowen and Ambrose 3/- to 9/-, Brisbane 5/- to 10/- per

Herbert Wilson Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MERCHANTS
AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Nos. 1 and 10, Wholesale Fruit Market, Melbourne.

Accredited Agents for Victorian Central Citrus Association
and Affiliated Association.

City Telephone: F 6444.

Private Phone: M 3055.

Bankers: National Bank of Australasia (Western Branch), Melb.

Leading Agents in the

BRISBANE FRUIT MARKETS

Highest Prices. **A. S. BARR** Prompt Returns.
FRUIT EXCHANGE, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Wholesale Fruit Merchant and Growers' Agent.

A Trial Solicited. Returns Speak for Themselves. Shipping No. 19.
Established 1888. Registered Telegraphic Address: "Barr, Brisbane."

ESTABLISHED 1892.

W. ARKELL & SONS

SHIPPING NO. 12. **Brisbane, B.12** GROWERS' AGENTS.

BEST PRICES, PROMPT ADVICE AND REGULAR SETTLEMENT.
Bankers: National Bank of Australasia, George St., Brisbane.



**MURRAY
BROS**
SECTIONS 5, 41, 42
ROMA ST MARKETS
BRISBANE
CONSIGNING NOS.
INTERSTATE 22 QLD. 82.

Do not run any Financial Risk with your Fruit
but Consign it to

HEDLEY GEEVES PTY. LIMITED

Telegraphic Address:
"Apples, Brisbane."

(Hedley Geeves, Managing Director)

Registered Shipping No. 6.

FRUIT EXCHANGE

BRISBANE

SELECTED AGENTS FOR:

Victoria: Harcourt Fruitgrowers' Progress Assn. Ltd.
Harcourt Fruit Supply Co. Ltd.
Victorian Central Citrus Assn. Ltd.

Tasmania: State Fruit Advisory Board.
New South Wales: Griffith Producers' Co-op. Co. Ltd.
Batlow Packing House Co-op. Soc. Ltd.

Established 1911.

half case; repacked, 14/- to 18/- per half bush.

Queensland forwarded 20,642 cases last week, most of these coming from the Brisbane district. The Central North Coast of this State forwarded about 1,000 cases yesterday, so that supplies should now rapidly increase. The present widespread rains have depressed this and all markets and Tomatoe values to-day gave indications of rapidly receding.—L. T. Pearce, Market Representative, Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W.

Sydney, October 25, 1938.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne (29/10/38).—Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association prices: Per Case: Apples, eating, 4/-, 8/-, choice higher; cooking, 3/-, 6/-, few higher. Bananas: Double case, green, 9/-, 16/- Celery, to 13/-, few higher. Cherries: Best, 8/-, 16/- half case, few higher. Cucumbers: 8/-, 10/-, choice higher, inferior lower. Grapefruit, 8/-, 10/-, choice higher. Lemons: 4/-, 6/-, special higher. Oranges: Navels, 4/6, 11/-; few higher; commons, 4/6, 8/-, few higher. Passionfruit: Half case, 8/-, 15/-, special higher, inferior lower. Papaws: 6/-, 8/-, few higher. Pineapples: 6/-, 8/-, few higher. Pears: 6/-, 8/-, few higher. Tomatoes: West Australian, half case, 9/-, choice large higher; South Australian, best, 15/-, 16/-.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane (20/10/38).—Messrs. Clark & Jesser report as follows:—Since our last report the supply of Apples have greatly diminished, with the result that there has been a good increase in values. Ruling prices at present are:—Apples: Jon., 2½, 2½, 13/- to 14/-; smaller sizes, 10/- to

12/-; Del. and Rome Beauty, 10/- to 14/-; other varieties of colored Apples, 10/- to 12/-; Sturmers, 9/- to 11/-; G. Smiths, 14/- to 16/-; Pears: W.C. and Jos., 12/- to 15/-; smaller sizes, 9/- to 11/-; Oranges: Vals., large, 7/- to 8/-; small sizes plentiful, 4/- to 5/-; Lemons: 7/- to 9/-; Grapefruit; 8/- to 10/-; Passionfruit: 14/- to 16/-; Papaws: 1/6 to 2/6 dump case. Bananas: Green, 10/- to 12/- per case. Tomatoes: 8/- to 10/-; Pineapples: Roughs, 7/- to 8/- case; smooths, 3/6 to 4/6.

Brisbane (31/10/38).—Messrs. W. Arkell & Sons report as follows:—Apples: Jon., 11/- to 14/-; Croftons, 12/- to 14/-; G.S., 14/- to 16/-; S.T.P. 9/- to 11/-; Dem., 9/- to 12/-; F.C., 10/- to 12/-; Yates, 7/- to 13/-; Pears: W.C., 12/- to 17/-; W.N., 10/- to 13/-; Jos., 11/- to 15/-; Oranges: 5/- to 8/-; Lemons: 5/- to 9/-, few specials higher.

The Apple market is slightly easier, but agents feel that values will firm after this week.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (31/10/38).—The following prices are quoted by the S.A. Fruitgrowers' and Market Gardeners' Association:—Apples: G. Smith, 9/- case; Del., 9/-; Jons., 8/-; Dunns, 6/-; Romes, 6/-; Londons, 6/-; Statesman, 7/-; Bananas: 17/- to 19/-; Lemons: 3/- to 4/-; Oranges: Common, 3/- to 4/- case Navel, 7/- to 8/-; Grapefruit, 7/-; Passionfruit: 22/- half case. Pineapples: 13/- case.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (21/10/38).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd. report as follows:—Business during the week has been satisfactory. Good

supplies of all lines of fruit and produce have been received. Heavy supplies of Apples are arriving, including some very fine quality Del. and Sturmers ex. cool store. Demand and values, however, are only fair. Dessert Pears have a satisfactory enquiry. Increased supplies of Christchurch Tomatoes are arriving, with small supplies of locally grown hot-house also on offer.

Small transshipments of Cal. Grapes have been coming to hand, and meeting with a satisfactory enquiry.

"The Waitaki" is due on October 21 with a shipment of Australian Oranges. Approximately 5,500 cases are being landed at Dunedin, this includes Oamaru and Timaru quotas. With this increased shipment, supplies should be sufficient for present requirements, although the market is absolutely bare at the present time. The "Waitaki" is also bringing a heavy shipment of Pineapples which should meet with a good demand. Supplies of ripe Bananas are now unobtainable. The "Maui Pomare" is due in Lyttelton on October 24, with a further shipment of green Niues and Samoans, and Dunedin supplies ex this boat are due on October 26.

Prices (per case).—Cal. Grapes: Black Ribiers, 32/6; Red Malagas and Emperors, 30/-. New Zealand Lemons: Keribest, 12/- to 15/-; others 6/- to 10/-. Oranges: S. Aust. Val., 16/- to 21/-. Queensland Pineapples: 16/- to 20/-. Bananas: Ripes, 25/-; Apples: Del., 8/- to 10/6; G. Smith, 8/- to 9/-; Sturmers, 8/- to 10/-; cooking Apples, 6/- to 7/6. Pears: Winter Cole, 10/- to 12/-; Winter Nelis, 9/- to 11/-.

"Your wife must have a change or she'll not live long. Salt air will cure her," the doctor told Sandy.

When he made his next call, he found Sandy fanning his wife with a herring.

CANADIAN APPLE CROP.

Official Figures for Past Year.

The commercial Apple crop in Canada in 1937 totalled 4,956,400 barrels, the largest on record with the exception of 1933. With an average value of \$2.15 (nominally 9/-) per 3-bushel barrels, the third lowest return on record, the aggregate value was \$10,645,000 (approx. £2,500,000), as compared with \$9,799,300 (approx. £2,041,625), in 1936, and \$10,529,800 (approx. £2,110,375) in 1933. All provinces produced a larger crop than in 1936; Nova Scotia recorded an increase of about 500,000 barrels; Ontario 42,000 and Quebec almost doubled the 1936 crop with an increase of 86,000 barrels. The British Columbia crop was heavier by approximately 600,000 boxes. Average returns in all provinces declined as compared with the previous year.

An advertising campaign in the early Spring provided an appreciable stimulus to Apple sales and a considerable volume was moved into consumption, particularly in British Columbia, which might otherwise have remained unsold. In some centres the lower prices on Oranges as a result of a large crop was reported to have influenced Apple sales. Nova Scotia Apple shipments to Montreal and the British Columbia movement to Prairie markets were largely of the lower grades.

With the exception of an increased movement to Germany, exports to countries other than the United Kingdom were small, the latter taking about 92 per cent. of all exports. Demand from Germany during the latter part of the season was again very good. In addition to shipments of 93,640 barrels from Nova Scotia, Germany took 95,145 boxes, mostly Winesap, from British Columbia. The total movement from Canada to Germany was 127,556 barrels, as compared with 92,756 barrels in 1936-37, and but 100 barrels in 1935-36. Next to the United Kingdom, Germany has been the largest receiver of Canadian Apples during the past two seasons.

The "Pacific Rural Press" writes: "Two days of suspension of the prorate (market control board) gave Tomato growers a good quick lesson on its effectiveness. Following some legal difficulty restraining the prorate commission from functioning, which was removed after two days, southern growers rushed to dump about 20,000 boxes of Tomatoes on the market. The price dropped from 75-85 cents to 35-50 cents, and it took several days to bring the market back to normal. The prorate is valid. Let's not have any more monkey business."

In the June issue of the quarterly staff magazine of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia entitled "Bank Notes" were published interesting illustrated articles on Apple growing in Australia, the Australian Citrus Industry, and the Australian Olive crop, together with articles of general interest. The issue is an exceedingly interesting one, well printed, information being correct and reliable. The illustrations on our front cover, and on page 29, are republished by courtesy of "Bank Notes."

The attention of Tasmanian shippers is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Messrs. T. J. Poupart Ltd., who desire to remind exporters that they are established at Covent Garden, Southampton, Bristol, Hull, Liverpool and Glasgow. The Tasmanian representative is Mr. Eric E. Burgess, 119 Macquarie-street, Hobart.

TOMATOES FOR CANNING.

On the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas 200 acres are under Tomatoes for canning.

The PRINCIPAL Fruit Merchants and Exporters of SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SILBERT, SHARP & BISHOP LTD.

FRUIT MERCHANTS — EXPORTERS — COMMISSION SALESMEN
BANANA IMPORTERS AND RIPENERS

283 Rundle Street — Fruit Exchange — Adelaide

Distributors

Cables & Telegrams:
SILBTSHARP, Adelaide.

All Gardeners' Requirements.
Implements, Manures, Sprays.
Seedsmen & Potato Merchants.

TELEPHONES:
5754-55.

When Consigning to ADELAIDE MARKET, try—

Earle S. Caldicott

FRESH FRUIT SPECIALIST,
INTERSTATE REPRESENTATIVE,
IMPORTER, EXPORTER & COMMISSION AGENT

Fruit Exchange, Adelaide

Phone: C 2882; After Hours: L 5395.

Growers! Consign your Fruit To

H. C. Austin

Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchant, General
Exporter, Commission Agent, Shipping Provider.

Specialty Overseas Export All Countries.

New Market, Union St., Adelaide

Phone C 746. G.P.O. Box 722. Telegrams: Austin Fruit.

S. E. Norsworthy & Co.

Gumeracha

FRUIT EXPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

Specialising in Apple and Pear Export.

Proprietors HOME SERVICE STORES, Branch 41.

Phone: Gumeracha 2.

Enquiries Are Invited by Advertisers on

This Page for Fruit for Export or Sale on

The Adelaide Market.

POULTRY

Shell Grit for Poultry.

A Seasonable Reminder.

WITH THE SEASON of peak production approaching, the poultry-farmer should pay special attention to the supply of grit to the birds; any shortage of this shell-forming material will soon be reflected in a falling-off in laying and faulty egg-shells. The grit should be of good quality, and neither too large nor too fine (states the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture).

Many poultry keepers have an idea that, as grit is more or less essential for the digestion of the food eaten by the birds, any sort of grit—ironstone, quartz, or other such substance—is all that is necessary. This, of course, is wrong. In some cases they read that lime is essential for supplying shell-making material, and straightway resort to giving them burnt lime. This material is harmful.

The primary function of grit is to supply shell-making material, and for this purpose none of the substances mentioned are of any use, and burnt lime is absolutely harmful. Lime in its burnt state should never be given to poultry, nor can the practice of putting it into the water be commended.

An eggshell is composed principally of carbonate of lime, potash, soda, magnesia, calcium, and oxide of iron. The two last-named are available in most soils, but the others only in infinitesimal quantities. When a hen is in full lay, a very large quantity of shell has to be made, and the necessity for an unlimited supply of this material is obvious. Either sea-shell or oyster shell, crushed to a suitable size, will answer the purpose, but a combination of one-third by measure of the oyster shell to two-thirds of the sea-shell appears to give the best results; given these, all purposes are served.

The right way to supply shell grit is to place it in receptacles in the yard or pens, where the birds always have access to it, and the supply should never be allowed to run out.

When shell grit is used in the nests, it is advisable to place some in a separate receptacle as well.

EXPORT TO QUEENSLAND.

New Regulations.

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture has received information from the Queensland Department of Agriculture concerning the new regulations brought into effect by Queensland regarding the introduction of poultry into that State.

The Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Queensland, has intimated that a temporary postponement of the enforcing of the regulations cannot be made. With regard to the certificate required, the Queensland Department will recognise the certificate of only a Government Veterinary Surgeon or a Government Inspector of Stock.

Testing can be carried out by veterinary practitioners approved by the Chief Veterinary Surgeon. It will be necessary for such approved veterinary surgeons to forward to the Stock Branch certificates of tests carried out or for the owner to produce same when application is made for official health certificate.

A statutory declaration will be required from the owner before the health certificate is issued.

A Substitute for Milk in Pig Feeding

(By L. A. Downey, H.D.A., Instructor in Pig Raising, in the Queensland "Agricultural Journal.")

IT is known generally that meatmeal is a good substitute for separated milk in the pig's diet, but unless it is used carefully meatmeal may prove an expensive food.

Meatmeal, which is a by-product of abattoirs and meatworks, is sold under several trade names, and some varieties contain a small percentage of bonemeal. It is wholesome food, convenient to use and costs from 9/- to 10/6 per 100 lb. bag Brisbane, the higher-priced brands containing a higher percentage of protein.

As meatmeal is expensive in comparison with pig foods grown on the farm, it should not be used more freely than is necessary.

Separated milk, which meatmeal replaces, is used according to its availability, pigs sometimes receiving milk as their sole diet, but pigs will thrive on small quantities of milk used in combination with grain and other foods such as pumpkins and sweet potatoes; the milk supplies a part of the protein necessary to balance the ration. Each pig from weaning until baconer stage and each dry sow should receive a minimum of three-quarters of a gallon of separated milk daily, and each sow with a little double that quantity.

When these minimum quantities of separated milk are not available, meatmeal may be substituted, using about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meatmeal to replace each three-quarters of a gallon of separated milk.

Pigs thrive on a mixture of milk and meatmeal, or meatmeal alone as the protein-rich portion of the diet. The quantities used should not exceed from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. daily per pig from weaning to baconer stage, according as to whether good lucerne is available or not; and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each dry sow and 1 lb. daily for each sow with litter.

By feeding a constant quantity of separated milk or meatmeal and increasing the grain and other foods according to the pig's appetite, the nutritive ratio is widened automatically as the pig grows and satisfies its requirements.

In cases where pigs have access to good young pasture or green crops, the minimum quantity of separated milk or meatmeal stated above may

Apple Recipes

Apple Cheese Cakes.

Pastry, 1 cup Apple pulp, 1 tablesp. sugar, 2 ozs. butter, lemon juice, 1 egg. Line some patty tins with the pastry. Melt the butter and add to the Apple with the Lemon juice and sugar. Mix well, add the yolk of the egg and fill the pastry cups three parts full with the mixture. Beat the white of egg and put a little on each tart. Bake 10 minutes in a moderate oven.

Apple Sauce.

1 lb. cooking Apples, 1 oz. butter, water, sugar. Peel, core and slice Apples, cook in a little water in a saucepan. Beat smooth, add butter and sugar to taste, and serve hot with roast pork.

Apples in Tapioca.

4 or 5 large Apples, 2 ozs. tapioca, 1 pint milk, 2 ozs. castor sugar. Cook the tapioca in the milk for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, add sugar and any flavoring liked. Make $\frac{1}{2}$ pint sweet syrup with sugar and water, cut up the Apples and stew them in the syrup. Put half the tapioca in a dish, take out the Apples

be reduced by up to 50 per cent., depending on the quality of the green foods.

Meatmeal may be fed dry, or mixed with milk or water.

The typical breeds of the pork type in Queensland are the Berkshire and Middle White, while the Tamworth, Wessex, Saddleback and Large White represent the larger bacon type. Extremes of these five breeds may vary, but the average of the breeds fall into the classes specified. Where crossbred sows of medium type are used on the farm they may be mated to a boar of the large type for the production of baconers, or a boar of the small type for porkers.

To sum up, under average conditions the following breeds are giving desirable carcasses in their particular classes.

For porkers, 60 lb. to 90 lb. dressed, Middle White or Berkshire.

For local baconers, 95 to 120 lb. dressed, Tamworth of compact type, or a large type mated with a small type, e.g., Large White with Berkshire, etc.

For export baconers, pigs of the large type, as Large White, Wessex Saddleback, Tamworth.

and arrange them on this, cover with the rest of the tapioca and bake for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour in the oven. Serve with a sauce made from the syrup and 2 or 3 tablesps. of apricot jam.

Baked Almond Apples.

4 large Apples, 2 ozs. Almonds, flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. breadcrumbs, 1 egg, 4 ozs. sugar, 2 ozs. butter. Peel and core Apples. Blanch and chop Almonds and mix with half sugar. Beat egg and rest of sugar and stir in 1 oz. breadcrumbs. Coat Apple with flour. Melt butter in a fireproof dish, put in Apples, fill centre hole with Almonds and sugar, and mix remainder with the breadcrumbs and egg, and pour it over the Apples. Sprinkle the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. breadcrumbs on top and bake Apples in a moderate oven till brown and tender.

Apple Fruit Cake.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint Apple pulp, 2 eggs, 2 ozs. shelled walnuts, 1 level teasp. carb. soda, 1 level teasp. powdered cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ level teasp. ground ginger, $\frac{1}{2}$ level teasp. mixed spice, rind $\frac{1}{2}$ Lemon, 4 ozs. Currants and Sultanas mixed, 4 ozs. seeded Raisins, 2 ozs. glace ginger, 2 ozs. candied peel, 5 ozs. butter, 6 ozs. sugar, castor sugar. Cook Apples in very little water, rub through a sieve and leave to get cold. Wash, pick over and dry Currants and Sultanas. Cut up peel and ginger and separate Raisins. Beat sugar and butter to a cream, add gradually the flour (sifted with soda and spices), also prepared fruit, Lemon rind and Walnuts, moistening the mixture with the well-whisked eggs and the Apple pulp. Beat the mixture well, turn into a greased cake tin, dredge castor sugar on the top and put it in a moderately hot oven to bake.

Apple Roll.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. short pastry, 4 ozs. Apple puree, 2 ozs. Raisins, 2 ozs. Almonds, 3 ozs. breadcrumbs, 2 ozs. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ grated Lemon rind, 1 egg. Roll out pastry to an oblong shape. Cover it with the Apple puree mixed with the Raisins, peeled and chopped Almonds, breadcrumbs, Lemon rind, sugar and beaten egg. Roll it up like a Swiss roll, turn it on to a baking sheet, and brush it with a little beaten egg kept back from the mixture. Bake the Apple roll and serve hot with or without sauce.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

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Fidelity Bond

In response to numerous requests from growers for information as to who are members of the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

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Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office: 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

Packing Of Cherries

A Note on "Facing."

THE CHERRY SEASON has commenced, and the question of "facing" the boxes has once again been revived. Unfortunately, growers cannot reach a unanimous opinion on the subject, writes the Chief Instructor of Fruit Culture of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture in current notes. If consignments of equal quality, faced and not faced, meet on the market, there appears to be little doubt that the faced boxes will fetch the higher price.

Many years ago Cherries were packed without facing and the retailer did the facing in his window; now the grower does this work for the retailer and probably is not paid for it. The former arrangement was certainly a better division of labour, as the retailer was handling only small quantities compared with the grower. Because the buyer has become so accustomed to faced Cherries, it is likely prices would suffer for a short period

if facing were totally abandoned, but they would soon revert to a fair market value for Cherries.

However, it must be remembered that during the last fifteen or twenty years there has been a very great increase in the number of open fruit stalls in the streets. Such stalls have no window to face, but depend for display on the boxes of faced Cherries, and it is questionable whether unfaced boxes would attract buyers to the same extent.

Avoid "Topping."

It has been argued that the abandonment of facing would be a retrograde movement and that one might as well abandon the row packing of larger fruits. The two are not analogous. Correct systematic row packing of the larger fruits improves their carrying capacity, and assists in standardisation, whereas row facing of Cherries definitely does not improve

their carrying capacity, and the faced top quite often is no indication of the quality of the fruit underneath. A skilled facer probably does no appreciable damage to the fruit, but may quite unintentionally, when row-facing, cause the box to be "topped." In fact, who can choose the average-sized fruit from a bucket of Cherries? The contention of some growers that topping cannot occur, provided the box is filled from the same bucket from which the facing was done, is not sound.

Bunch and Row Facing.

Row facing, by picking up the fruit indiscriminately by the stalks, does overcome the chance of topping and results in a quite attractive face. Some attempt to row face by taking the fruit as it comes and not attempting to select an even size. Though this certainly avoids topping, the rows are uneven and one might just as well adopt bunch facing.

In their eagerness to catch the early season Cherry market, growers are very apt to pick the fruit under-ripe, and judging by the remarks one overhears in trains, trams, buses, ferries,

etc., the consumption of this under-ripe fruit definitely causes an impression amongst many that Cherries are unwholesome. Such an impression must have an injurious effect on the consumption of Cherries.

PRESERVING ORANGES BY WRAPPING.

Tests in Florida.

Tests of the effects of various types of wrapping papers on the storage life and condition of citrus fruit, according to the report by A. L. Stahl and W. M. Fifield, and published in the University of Florida Agriculture Experiment Station bulletin, showed that moisture-proof wrappers, including aluminium foils and moisture-proof grades of cellophane, were superior to all other wraps in reducing loss in weight and preserving the general appearance of Oranges. The semi-moisture-proof wrappers (cellophane and waxed paper) were next best. Whalehide, parchment, oiled paper, thin cellophane, and chemically treated wrappers showed no apparent advantage over the regular tissue-wrapped fruit, and in some cases were not as efficient. They all showed advantages over no wrappers, however.

Grapefruit gave similar results. The moisture-proof wrappers (aluminium foils and moisture-proof grades of cellophane) were superior to all other wraps in reducing loss of weight and preserving general appearance. The semi-moisture-proof grades of cellophane were not so efficient as the wet waxed and paper parchment wrappers, but were slightly superior to the plain tissue wrap. The wet waxed wrappers were also superior to the parchment papers and the thin grade of cellophane.

Grapefruit was kept in good condition for three and four months in the moisture-proof wrappers, two and three months in semi-moisture-proof wrappers, and only six weeks to two months in plain tissue. It gradually lost its fresh flavor as the storage period increased, but no bad taste could be attributed to any of the wrappers. The best temperature for all varieties was found to be 37.5 deg. Fahr.

STREAMLINED FRUITS.

Shapes Altered.

BRITISH FARMERS are "streamlining" plants to produce finer fruits and vegetables, and more beautiful flowers, the Agricultural Research Council reveals.

"The shape of many vegetables has been altered during recent years for the sake of beauty or to fit modern needs," an official of the Council said.

"For instance, a new Cucumber is being grown that is uniformly eight inches long to suit the needs of shippers. To fit modern refrigerators, smaller varieties of Watermelons are being produced."

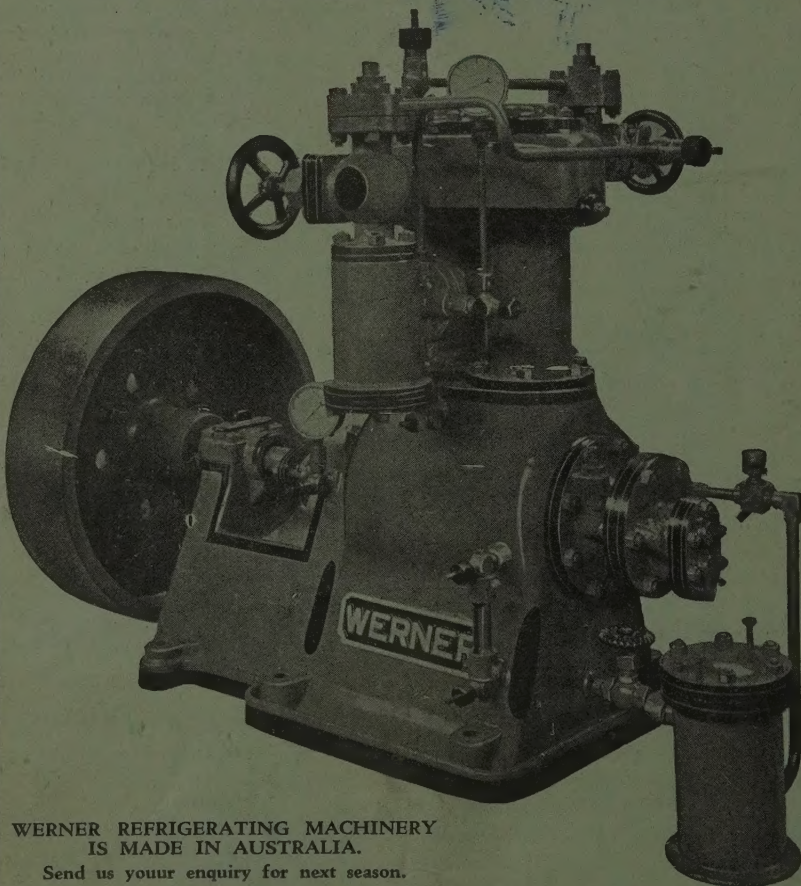
Canners and seedsmen now employ breeding experts to maintain uniformity in crops. A few outside Peas in a canning variety may affect the price of an entire delivery.

Streamlined Potatoes have eliminated the deep "eyes" that cause waste of time and material in peeling. Once short, chubby roots, Carrots to-day are long, slim objects. By careful breeding a deeper orange color has been developed, and the core has been made more tender or practically eliminated.

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